

G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

1901-02

191 .

(Police)

File No. 17

Serial Nos. 1/2

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 to 10.

Major Part B for September 03.

SUBJECT.

Grant of a gold medal to
L. Krishna Rao, Asst. Supdt. of Pol.

1. From the Dy. of Police. 11. 1. 02

No. 3244/237 Proposes the bestow
a gold medal to Mr. L. Krishna Rao for his pro
worthy services re the successful detection of
crimes of Bavarics.

2. To ———.

5. 4. 02

No. 16331/1422 Enquires if the
cattle-lifting referred to has been done to
7 requests to submit an exhaustive re

Memo.

Subject: - Grant of a gold medal to Mr L. Krishna Rao, Asst Supdt of Police.

Last Reference: - Letter N^o $\frac{540}{34}$ dated the 1st August 1902 from the Offg. Insp. General of Police.

The Inspector General of Police suggested in his letter N^o $\frac{3244}{237}$ dated the 11th January 1902, "as a sort of encouragement, the bestowal of a gold medal to Mr L. Krishna Rao, as he has doubtless done very praise."

With reference to the case...

referred to and shown ample evidence of turning out a superior Police officer of mature understanding."

For a precedent, please see Govt order No 628-29 in 965 which (among other things) a gold medal of the value of Rs 100 was awarded to Inspector Kesar Singh.

(Intd) K.S.C.
S-2-02.

Subd for orders to the Dewan.

(Intd) H.V.N.
S-2-02.

Dewan's Remarks

"I am quite aware of the good services done by Mr. Krishna Rao. But has the cattle-lifting practice been taken to its right end and the whole case exhausted

- (1) detection of thefts committed by Bhavaries.
- (2) No. of dacoities committed by foreign gangs in the D of Bangalore, Kolar + Tumkur
- (3) No. of cattle-liftings ^{cases} on a large scale committed in the Ds of Tumkur, Kolar + Hassan Ds

3285-
Res-2-02.

afforded to and shown ample
evidence of turning out a
superior Police officer of mature
understanding."

"For a precedent, please
see Govt order No. $\frac{628-29}{965}$ in

which (among other things)
gold medal of the value of
Rs 100 was awarded to the
inspector Kesar Singh."

(Intd) K.S.C.
S-2-02.

add for order to the Dewan.

(Intd) H.V.N.
S-2-02.

Mr. V. V. Rao's Remarks

"I am quite aware of the
good services done by Mr.
Krishna Rao. But has the
theft-lifting practice been
brought to its right end and
the whole case exhausted."

(1) detection of thefts committed
by Bhavaries.

(2) No. of dacoities committed
by foreign gangs in the Dt
of Bangalore, Kolar & Tumkur

(3) No. of cattle-lifting ^{cases} on a large
scale committed in the Dt of
Tumkur, Kolar & Hassan ^{to}

3285-
Res-2-02.

What was the result of the cases in Hassan. I shall be glad to have an exhaustive report and this recommendation renewed."

(Initd) P.N.K.

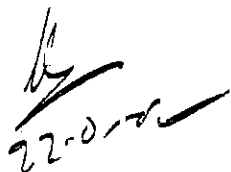
1-4-02

The Inspector General of Police was written to. He has now forwarded a memo drawn up by Mr L. Krishna Rao regarding the arrest and punishment of certain gang of cattle-lifters. The Insp. General says that he has nothing to add to the memo and that Mr Krishna Rao's activities in the matter had throughout the active sympathy of Mr B.G. Krishnalingam.

The Inspector General of Police

help that the other D^{ts} concerned
did not do much in the
matter, but that the Kader
rendered material help
that Mr H. H. Sparkes has to
be thanked for this.

abt for order.


22-0-08

1/28/08

I consider that Mr. Krishna Rao
has drawn up a memorandum
which is interesting in many ways
and is creditable to him. But know-
ing as I do a part of the transac-
tions involved - the case in which
about 27 men were arraigned to-
gether before the Chief Court - I do not
think that his views on the merits
of ~~that~~ are always sound. I doubt
therefore whether it would be right
to print this memo. & circulate it
with the approval of Govt, in whose
view, a Judge of the Chief Court is
likely to be, ^{at least} as capable of judging the
case correctly, as an Asst Supt of
Police who investigated the cases. ^{say}
There is nothing to prevent the ~~Govt~~

I. G. of Police from ~~publishing~~^{printing}
and circulating the report among his subordinate officers as an example to them. But it cannot be taken as a guide of law for others, and I am not sure that there is anything gained by publishing such reports. For example paragraph 26 seems to be an elaborate apology for what struck me (when trying the case above referred to) as illegal and irregular procedure on the part of the Police & the Magistrate concerned therein.

(
What is the
result of Hassan
San Case-225?
If not known,

(25.2.1903

(The delay in finishing
this note ~~is~~ due to the information
called for (about results of
certain cases in Hassan) being
received only lately.)

Hassan

The Present Inspector -

General does not visit

Submitted

The information required is
submitted in a separate note

~~17/2/03~~
17/2/03

dearly attach the same weight
to Mr. Krishna Ram's opinions
and guesses as ~~the~~ Mr. Venkates-
varadicular did.

I think the matter may
be disposed of by a short order
as follows:

Recorded.

The Govt- have noted the I.G.'s
(Mr. B.K. V's) appreciation of the work done
by Mr. Krishna Ram. But
~~they consider that the I.G.'s~~

~~memo~~
I am not sure if the work should
be rewarded with a gold medal.

At any rate, I think the way in
which a large number of cattle
were disposed of in a hasty and
illegal manner, was arbitrary
and should prevent Govt- from
approving all the acts so unreser-
vedly. Submitted to the Dewan-

8705
2027.2.03.

25/2/03

~~17/2/03~~
17/2/03

⁰³²⁷
 Send them to the
 present J.G. of Police and
 make his opinion duly -
 also get the Chief Constable
 report referred to by the
 Secy. avoid delay.

28/2 27. II. 03
 Recd 2.3.03.
 Put up draft 2.3.03

2 Drafts subd for approval.
 Submitted
 2/3/03.
 3/2/03

Records of Jankhar
 of 1901-02 were returned to the
 Registrar Ch. of today.
 M.B.
 5.8-03.

The present J.G. of Police (Mr. C. Madiah
 who was consulted as ordered above,
 has now submitted his opinion in
 the matter. While admitting the high
 -handedness of the Police in ^{seizing and} ~~disposing of~~
 retaining such a
 large number of cattle, ~~being by then~~
 the large number of cattle, ~~being by then~~

he states that their action is excusable, considering the class to which the accused persons belonged and the no of cattle that were identified. He states that the work done by Mr Krishna Rao in this connection is praiseworthy and that he deserves the thanks of Government which, in his opinion is a more appropriate way of appreciating his services than rewarding him with a medal as recommended by his predecessor (Mr B.K. Venkataravindengar).

Subd for order.
 At this distance of time, the paper may ~~be~~ be simply recorded, with perhaps the additional remark that Govt agree with Mr Madala in considering that Mr Krishna Rao's efforts in the connection with the cattle lifting case referred to were praiseworthy.

I think the order suggested by me above will be sufficient.
 28/8/03

24.8
 I am inclined to adopt this. There is much for the Govt to appreciate also. 9th Sept 1903

To the Dewar

12545
 Mysore 29.8.03
 Draft subd. 19/03

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Short Office Note.

*Subject

Cattle - lifting cases.

Letter No. $\frac{4537}{269}$ dated 12-2-03 from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, reporting on the result of the — of the Hassan District.

Note

As called for by the Secretary (vide his marks in pencil in the note below), the Inspector General has forwarded ~~memos~~ drawn up by the Superintendent of Police, Hassan reporting on the result of the cattle-lifting cases of his district. He does not seem to have instituted any special measures for the detection of the lost cattle in his district. He says that widest publicity was given to the fact that a large no. of cattle believed to be stolen property were seized in the Tumkur Dist, that the Police Officers were directed to send the loss of cattle to a list of cattle stolen or lost in the several taluqs to be made as

denote nature of Subject
should be stated in red
ink.

owners thereof were asked to go to the District to identify them, but that none of the cattle^{lost} were found there. He is of opinion that in such cases, what is to be done by Govt is to give the widest possible publicity to the fact, to publish the descriptive rolls of cattle &c and in cases in wh: the cattle have been sold or bartered to trace their owners and then leave the matter to the Govt people themselves to take the initiative and that to depute a special Police officer for the purpose would expose him to the suspicion of setting up false complaints. He ~~for~~ ^{for} adds that the judgment of the Chief Court Sessions in the recent cattle-lifting cases supports his view of the case and shows that Mr. L. Krishna Rao's conclusions were hastily arrived at.

Subd for order. ~~The Secretary is not to be~~

~~forwarded~~. Submitted

SN
17-2-03

~~AM~~
17/2/03

This may be
filed
28/2

Subd. for orders. Please see Govt
 Pro: No. 628-29 & 13-7-01 (put up below)
 concerning the grant of a gold medal
 to Mr. Karm Singh, Inspector & of ^{many} services
 to other police officers men for services
 rendered by them in connection with the
 detection of ^{crimes of} Boharais etc.

SP
 12-1-02
 Sent down on 5-2-02.
 Just - why this delay? 5-2-02

9 apr/92 (Ac aware
 of this)

1901/1902.

OFFICE OF THE
 9826
 17-1-02
 DEWAN OF IVSON.

(1)

The Inspector General of Police
 SECTION Police is Mysore
 FILE No 17-01
1701-01
 SER. Secretary to the Govt
of Mysore
 Govt & Rev Depts.

No 3244
 237
 Dated 11 January 1902.

Proposing the bestowal of
 a gold medal to Mr. L. Krishna
 Rao, Asst. Supt. of Police of Junker
 for his praiseworthy services
 in connection with the successful
 detection of the crimes of Bararis
 and other gangs.

15/1

Records
 Please put up the file with
 the records for good service.

No. 3244
237

Office of the Inspector General
of Police in Mysore.
Dated Bangalore 11th January 1902.

From, 2

B. H. Venkatarada Iyengar Esqr.
Offg: Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

To,

H. V. Nanjundayya Esqr: M.A. M.L.
Secretary to the Government of Mysore
in the Genl & Rev: Depts.

Sir,

of
A gang of itinerant cattle-lifters was stealing cattle on a large scale in the Districts of Hassan, Kodur, and Tumkur. - They were spotted in the Tumkur District by Mr. L. Krishna Rao, Asst: Supt: of Police of that District. - Some of the cases of the Tumkur and the Kodur Districts were successfully investigated and prosecuted to conviction, the offenders having been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. - The credit of all this is mainly due to the said Asst: Supt and this is one of the important detections made by him - It was he that discovered the doings of the gangs of Bavaries who had committed several cases of house-breaking in several of the Districts of our Province and got most of them punished and recovered much of the stolen goods. - It is also he that got a number of the persons, who had committed dacoity in the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Holar, arrested and convicted. - About the present case the District Magistrate of Kodur, who tried some of the persons concerned, remarks under date the 7th January 1902 in case no. 6 of 1901/1902: - "Before concluding I would like to bring to notice the very praiseworthy action taken by the Superintendent of Police of Tumkur District by whose means this case has been brought to light, also the very good work done by Inspector Sreenivasa Iyengar, B. Krishna Rao and Daffadar Gondappa in carefully bringing to light the details of this case." I think I will not be asking much if I suggest, "as a sort of encouragement, the history

al of a gold medal to Mr: L. Krishna Rao, as he has
doubtless done very praiseworthy work in the cases referred to
and shown ample evidence of turning out a superior Police
officer of mature understanding. About the other Police off-
cers the needful steps will be taken. -

2. I beg to thank the Deputy Commissioners of the Tumkur
and the Kadoor Districts for the very prompt response to the
calls made to them in this connection. Both Messrs: B. G. Kris-
na Iyengar and H. A. Sparkes gave very ready assistance in the
matter.

3. I hope soon to be able similarly to tender our thanks
to the officers of the Hassan District, as I am in expectation of
favorable results on the requisition made to them.

I have the honor to be,

sir,

your most obedient servant

B. Venkatarao

Offg: Inspector General of Police

g.p.

To Police
 17 of 01
 FILE NO. ~~16331~~
 SERIAL NO. The Inspector General
 of Police in Mys

No. 16331
21422
 Date: 3-4-02

His letter No. 3244 date 237

the 11th January 1902, recom-
 mending the bestowal of a
 gold medal to Mr. L. Krishna
 Rao, Asst. Supdt. of Police of
 Tumkur in connection with
 the ^{successful} detection of the crimes of
 Bhavaries and other gangs.

Adverting to the above, he
 the honor to enquire whether
 the cattle-lifting practice referred
 to by him has been devised
 to

its right end and the
whole case exhausted and
what was the result of ^{the} cases
that occurred in the Hassan
district.

2. The Inspector General
requested to submit an
exhaustive report on the
subject for the information
of Government and to re-
new his present recom-
mendation.

By order

Swaminathan
Ravi
In Secy
3/4/02

2/3/02

Gen. Serial No. 31.] 2 APR 2

13 111
1/07/1902
20 RE
1562
X

From
SECTION *The District General of*
FILE No. *Police in Mysore*
175 of 01
SPECIAL No. *The Secretary of Govt*
General and Revenue Dept.
Dated *9th* *Rangalore*
Despatched *April 1902*
Received

Enclosures No.

General No. *776*
No. *812*

Reporting on the cases of
Cattle - lifting detected
in the Tumkur District

And
12. 1902

Office of the Inspector General
of Police in Mysore.

Dated, Camp Hiriyar, 9th April 1902.

From

B. K. Venkata Varadisingar Esquire
Officiating Inspector General
of Police in Mysore

To

H. V. Nanjundiah Esquire M.A.M.L.,

Secretary to the Govern-
ment of Mysore in the
General and Revenue
Departments.

Bangalore -

No.

Sir,

I beg to submit herewith
for the information of Government a
copy

Copy of the Tumkur Deputy Commissioner's
letter No 12 of the 4th April 1902 regard-
ing the action taken by his District ~
Police in bringing certain gangs of
cattle-lifters to justice. - It is apparent
that these gangs (shown by record to be
notorious dacoits) were moving about the
districts of Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga
and Chitaldroog stealing cattle as
they went along, but that when they
entered the Tumkur District the Police
Superintendent thereof Mr L. Krishna
Rao with much sagacity spotted them
and then with the support and timely
direction of his Deputy Commissioner
succeeded in getting most of them im-
prisoned and several of the stolen

cattle restored to their owners. In this
way the Kadur District Police very
promptly co-operated with the Tumkur
officers, and the sympathy shown by
Mr. Sparkes, the District Magistrate
of Kadur, in quickly trying the cases
is noteworthy. It will be seen from the
copy of the letter enclosed that the
gang detained at Cheloor in the
Tumkur Taluk has been almost fully
dealt with by the Tumkur and the
Kadur Districts. Some more cattle
found with that gang remain to be
disposed of, and I am requesting the
Deputy Commissioners of the Hassan,
Mimoga and Chitaldroog Districts to
be good enough to direct their police
to take interest in the matter and

do the needful.

2. The other three gangs formed in the Jankar District are being dealt with and the success of the measure will, as stated by the Jankar Dep. Commissioner, ^{be} commensurate with the amount of co-operation on the part of the authorities of the neighbouring Districts. —

3. These gangs are not merely cattle-lifters, but are known & predators, some of whom the British Police have been trying to discover as can be seen from the enclosed print list of daktis issued by the Superintendent of Police of the Cadz District and republished by me.

V. P. Madava Row while Inspector
General of Police for the information
and guidance of the Police Superintendents in this Province.

4. The check given to the career
of lawlessness of these gangs is
productive of much good as thereby
many ~~gangs~~ dacoities that might
~~probably~~ have been committed in and out
of the Province may be taken to
have been prevented. —

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant



Off^r Inspector General
of Police in Mysore.

Enclosure to Serial 3.

7901/1902.
12

From
B. G. Krishna Dyengar Esq.
Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur
Dt.

To B. K. Venkatarada Dyengar Esq.
Offg: Inspector General of Police in
Mysore.

Dated 4th

Despatched 5th April 1902.

Received

General No. 12
No.

Enclosure No. 4

Sir,

With reference to the
Foot-note printed below:-
the enclosed Descriptive Roll
Published in the Police Foot
nightly circular dated the
1st October 1893, I have the
honor to state that Malliga
mentioned in column 10 of
the Roll has been identified
among the members of the
cattle-lifting gang at Chelu

by Korerer informant Munga Kaga :-
whom the Asst: Supt: of Police brought
with him from Kambader of Kalyandrug
Taluk. -

2. This Mballigadu was recently convicted
by the 1st General Assistant Commissioner
and 1st class Magistrate of Maddur of
Cattle theft and sentenced to one year's
rigorous imprisonment. - He was sent to
Central Jail along with 2 of his associates
on the 31st March 1902. -

3. The Office copies of the Finger impression
Cards with these convictions noted on them
are enclosed with a view to the entries re-
garding convictions being transcribed on
the cards sent to the Anthropometrical
Bureau Bangalore with this Office No. 954
dated the 12th March 1902. - These cards may
be kindly returned for record. -

4. The gang to which Mballigadu belongs

was concerned in Masarapur District.

Masarapur District No: $\frac{8}{25}$ of Tumkur Taluk and Sessions case No- 21 of 1901-1902.	besides a robbery and a case of House-Breaking and theft. - case of District Court Calendar No- 47 of 1901-02. in which Ma was one of accused - in acquittal while the,
Bellari Robbery No- $\frac{9}{26}$ of Tumkur Taluk & 2 nd Genl: Asst: Comr: and 1 st class Magistrate's Court Calendar No- 47 of 1901-02.	
Bellari House Breaking & Theft No- $\frac{10}{27}$ of Tumkur Taluk and 2 nd Genl: Asst: Comr: & 1 st class Magt's Calendar No 49 of 1901-1902.	

of the cases ended in conviction. - Several

members of the same gang have also

been convicted in a series of cattle-lift

cases both in this & in the Kadur District.

* Kadur Taluk 5. A number of villagers from Bidare,

pur &c: recently came and identified 28

cattle among the heads belonging to the

gang. - Thus the whole gang composed of

adult male members is now about to

be finally dealt with under Sections 401-404

: 411 I.P.C.

number of cattle found with this gang - leaving less than 200 heads of cattle for which names have yet to be traced.

A considerable portion of the increase in number of cattle has, as already pointed out, to be accounted for by the Police of Siran Dt: and to some extent by the Police Shimoga & Chitaldrug Dts: also.

I am unable to see how in the event of a further delay occurring, mortality among the can be checked, as fodder and water supply are getting scarce and scanty every day.

Three more gangs - two of Koxachers and one of Wadders - are being similarly dealt with in Siran and Pavagada Taluk districts in respect of suspiciously large heads of cattle and with them. - These gangs have come from the borders of Shimoga and Chitaldrug

Cattle-lifting have been recently brought home to them. - The major portion of the work however lies beyond the limits of this District and as the attention of the District Police Officers is at present engaged in the investigation and detection of Dacoits the progress made so far has not been as satisfactory as might be desired. -

10. In a section of the Koracher gang at Arsikere in Pavagada Taluk some persons concerned in the Kadur Shimoga Dacoit of 1896-97 have been traced, while their relatives are to be found intermixed with a suspicious gang at Rolla within the limits of Abadaksira Station. -

11. What place therefore in the scale of importance should be assigned to the investigation of the Cattle-lifting case which the members of these allied &

are undoubtedly invaluable I leave you to determine. - I think sustained and earnest work (which can only be satisfactorily performed by intelligent and experienced local Police Officers) will alone enable us to bring these gangs to justice. -

2. The Assistant Supt: of Police has, with my approval and under your sanction, employed all the resources at his disposal to bring the Chelur gangs to justice. What all measure of success has attended the efforts of the Pavagada Police in respect of members of the cattle lifting gangs at Arsikere and Bellibathloo is full of promise to what might be accomplished if nearest sympathy and active co-operation to adjoining District Authorities could be secured without delay. -

I have &c:
/sd/ L. Krishna Rao
For Dy: Commr.

"Copy"
W. L. S. S. S.

Inspector Genl: of Police

13366.

2
21590 130

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
SECTION GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPTS.

FILE No.

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No.

No.

Enclosure No.

Submitting that final
report will be submitted
in re the cattle lifting
cases after all the gangs
connected with this theft
are brought to book.

21/4

Subd

The final report may
be awaited.

SN

21/4/02

yes

21/4

DGCPB-5-3-01-1000

Rems
SN
21/4

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. $\frac{4496}{317}$

Perucale
DATED..... 17th April 1902

Enc.

FROM B. H. Venkalavaradaengar
Esqr,

~~THE~~ THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

TO H. V. Nanjundiah Esqr, M. A. M. L.
~~THE~~ SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
in the GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

Reminder
With reference to your

docket no: $\frac{16791}{91481}$ of the 14th April 1902, I beg
to state that the final detailed report in
re the cattle - lifting cases called for in
your docket no $\frac{16334}{91422}$ of the 5th April 1902
will be submitted after all the gangs connected
with this extensive theft of cattle of the value
of several thousands of Rupees are brought
to book. - Up to now only one gang has been
dealt with and most of its members have
been imprisoned and Cattle of more than
thousand rupees value restored to their owners.

Three more gangs are still on over hands
and only the other day (the 13th April 1902)

I got information (from a K. or achar while
encamped at Kallambal(~~re~~)) that a cow
worth

worth 50 Rs had been disposed of at ⁹¹¹ Hagalwadi. - The object of intermediate report made in my letter no 776 of the 9th April 1902 was to lay before Government what was being done in the matter in the several Districts so that the Government might if they thought fit to do so, issue such orders ^{as} might be proper.

I have the honor to be
sir

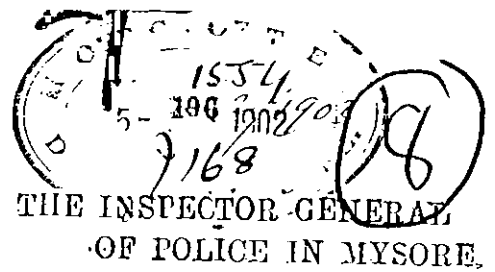
your most obedient servant



Offg. Inspector General of Police.

Gh.

FROM



To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPTS.

FILE No.

SERIAL No.

Dated

Despatched

August 1902

Received

General No. 540

No. 34

Enclosure No. 2

Submitting for information
of Government a memo
regarding the arrest
and punishment of
certain gangs of cattle-
lifters.

hve
3. 8. 02

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No.

DATED Bangalore 1st August
1902.

Enc.

FROM

B. K. Venkataravadiengar Esqr.,
Offg THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

TO

H. V. Nanjundiyya Esqr., M.A., M.L.,
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
in the GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

With reference to the

correspondence ending with your doc-
t no: $\frac{71}{72}$ of the 2nd July 1902, I beg to
submit herewith a memo drawn up by
Mr. L. Krishna Rao Assistant Superin-
tendent of Police of the Tumkur District
regarding the arrest and punishment
of certain gangs of cattle-lifters. — I
have hardly any thing to add to it, —
I beg to state that Mr. Krishna Rao's
actions in the matter had throughout
the active sympathy of Mr. B. G. Sri-
krishna Iyengar, Deputy Commissioner, —
and

* Remind
to 2nd July

and it was ^{all} in concert with me ^{that}
I have already submitted my opinion
as to how Mr. Krishna Rao's good work
should be rewarded by the award of a
gold medal. — I enclose a copy of the
present ~~present~~ Deputy Commissioner's ^{Mr. Dorasami Iyer's} clock
no: 33 of the 24th July 1902 expressing
his opinion of Mr. Krishna Rao's exertion.
Mr. Dorasami Iyer also helped us when he joined the Dist.
2.

I regret to say that the
other Districts concerned did not do
much in the matter: but the Kadoor
District rendered material help and
Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Deputy Commissioner,
is to be thanked for this.

I have the honor to be,
sir,

your most obedient servant,

B. K. Venkatesan

Offg. Inspector General of
Police.

Memo.

The influx of several Gangs. of Koraichars into the Tumkur District attracted some measure of attention ^{and} in the months of June, July, August 1901; but as the attention of the Police was then engaged in bringing to justice the Dacoit Gangs that had lately given so much trouble along the borders, the enquiry into the antecedents, and movements of these Gangs was of necessity deferred till the close of the trials in the Dacoits cases.

2. Meanwhile detached parties of itinerant Koraicha

and Haddens began to move
to the interior and join the
gangs with large droves
of cattle. The head of cattle
with the several gangs seemed
to increase at each successive
stage in a mysterious way.
The only explanation the
members of the Gangs could
give for these startling
increases in the number
was far from satisfactory.
In plain words it amounted
to this: "Our bulls breed and
our cows calve; so they
increase and multiply." But
the increases were more
easily noticeable among the
bulls and cows than in the
limited number of calves
they had with them. Moreover,
their bulls and cows were
hardly in a condition fit
to breed and multiply. With
hardly any legitimate
occupation to enable them
to earn their living and with
utter lack of resources to

provide fodder for ~~the~~ cattle it was indeed surprising how they could live to eat and drink, as they really did - maintaining at the same time a large number of bullocks that did not work and a larger number of cows that did not milk. In their eagerness to dispose of the cattle they seldom betrayed a desire to profit by the bargain. More cattle were bartered or exchanged than were loaned out or sold. The transactions were almost invariably conducted in out-of-the-way places and in a manner calculated to arouse no suspicion.

3. Special attention was at first directed to two main groups of Korachars that had by the end of August 1901 fixed their camp near Hagalaradi and Pundaghati in the Qubbi Taluk, as they seemed from

their behaviour to be a source
of positive annoyance to the
villagers and of possible danger
to public safety in the
neighbourhood. The villagers
all round soon began to
discover that their grain, fowls,
sheep, chillies and other odd
mysteriously disappeared day
after day from their farm-yards,
homesteads or pens. The enormous
live-stock including bulks, cows,
calves, sheep, goats and donkeys
belonging to these gangs left
little or no margin for ^{the} village
cattle to graze. Every warning
or complaint on the part of
the villagers was either dis-
regarded or resented by the
gangs. The individual members
thereof, especially the able-
bodied men used to absent
themselves on one pretext
or another such as, selling
ropes, grazing cattle &c.,
while their women and
children, equally with the
old and the infirm, betook
themselves to begging in the

neighbouring villages. ~~Other~~
visits were in some instances
closely followed no doubt by the
discovery of the petty lower
refined to above, but all
efforts proved fruitless in
tracing the guilty persons and
bringing them to justice.

4. Nothing was known
regarding the past history
of these gangs. So the enquiry
had to start from the
position claimed by the Gangs
themselves, with such aid
as the entries in the Station
Diaries & Gang forms could
afford in the light of the
other circumstances above
noted. A trained and intelligent
Station House Officer having
a fair knowledge of Telugu
and some experience of the
ways of criminal tricks was
detailed to ascertain from the
Headsmen of the Gangs such
information as could be
gained regarding their antece-
-dents, habits &c. The time
chosen for prosecuting this
enquiry appeared to be

x 1st class Duff. da
Srinivas Rao.

particularly opportune, for a marriage was about to take place in the group camping near Puradaghati on the 6th September 1901, and the occasion furnished, as was anticipated, an excuse for the leading members of the several kindred gangs to assemble there.

5. This preliminary enquiry led to no immediate result although much useful information was thereby gathered regarding the relationship existing between the members of the several gangs. The group encamped near Puradaghati was composed of two divisions which travelled under two different Gang Forms till they joined at Manikalla not far from the place.

The other group near Hagalaradi was composed of three divisions covered —

* Chiknaikna-kulli
Gang Form N^o 17 and
Bekara Gang Form N^o

by three different Gangs viz, No 20 of Siva Head Station dated 18th May 1901, and Nos 29 and 30 of Bellara Station dated the 10th June 1901. The places of their encampments were between Oblapura and Marahalla, once the favourite haunt of Dacoit Gangs whose lawless acts necessitated the proximate location of two outposts and one Ukhad that still guard the short road leading from Chelur to Hagalavadi. All the Gangs admitted that they originally belonged to Cuddappa Bellary and Nellore District and that after a long sojourn in the Districts of Bellary and Anantapur they had finally entered the Mysore Province 10 or 12 years ago. Since then they professed to have travelled through the various parts of Chitaldrug, Kadur and Hassan Districts in quest of livelihood.

and to have at last found
their way to the hill-tract
of Baguadi and Purada-
shati in hopes of finding
occupation for themselves
and fodder for their cattle.

A memo embodying the above
information was drawn up
on the 5th September 1901
and descriptive Rolls of the
members of the several
gangs were prepared showing
therein how they were related
to one another. Copies of
the memo and the descriptive
Rolls were forwarded to all
the Districts concerned and
the enquiry pursued so far
was not ~~un~~ barren of
results as will be shown
hereafter.

6. A searching examination
of the Gang Forms was then
undertaken with a view to
trace how and at what
stage noticeable additions in

the number of ~~copies~~ ²⁴ ~~acquired~~
as the Gangs moved from
place to place. The references
were not all available in one
place and they had to be
obtained from Zaildars and
adjoining Districts after
prolonged correspondence. The
Gangs remained where they
were for some time. After the
marriage festivities were
over and when they saw
that complaints of the
villagers against them were
getting loud and numerous,
both the divisions of the
group moved from Marichal
to Chelur towards the close
of September 1901, while the
other group remained near
Oblapur.

7. On arrival at Chelur
they fixed their camp in a
Maidan outside the village.
The members being related to
one another began to mix

and behave as if they belonged
to the Gang. All the land
around Chelur having been
under wet-crop at the time,
cattle had to be taken out
long distances for grazing.
Besides "tending cattle" other
excuses such as "selling
ropes", "collecting fuel" &c
used to be readily availed
of by the members of the
Gang to absent themselves.
On market days some of
the members visited Bollari
(a Municipal town in
the adjoining Taluk of Tumkur)
to buy provisions or to
indulge in drink. Their
movements were subject
to occasional check by the
Police of Chelur Station.
A constable or two used to
visit the Gang once or twice
a day with a view to see
how the members of the
Gang employed themselves
and whether any remained
absent without sufficient

expense. This was a ~~length~~^{part} of the daily routine of duty prescribed for the Police-men employed on Gang-surveillance. Nothing noteworthy occurred for a fortnight if we might except the petty losses in the village poultry and the slight damage now and again done by cattle, sheep and donkeys to the standing crop — incidents, however, with which no particular member of the Gang could be tangibly connected.

8. Monday the 14th of October 1901 was the market day at Behari. Several members of the Gang had as usual left early on their errands and as the Duffadar was away from ^{the} Chelur Station on other duty, the Police-men were left to themselves in the matter of regulating their respective duties. What happened that night in the vicinity of Behari marks an important stage in the

enquiry as revealing the
true character of the
component factors of the
gang with which we are
now dealing. The news of
a Dacoity committed on
certain cartmen returning
to Sirsa from the Bellari
market was conveyed to
Jumkur the next morning
by a 'Jhutka' driver. The
information was vague.
It was based on hearsay
rumour and no definite
clue could be got from
the 'Jhutka' driver. Inspector
C. Ramachandra Rao at once
left in the direction of
Nelakhal from which the
news had arrived making
arrangements to send the
Jamedar to Bellari so as
to start simultaneous
enquiries from both the
points. The news was confirmed
by further reports received on
the morning of the 16th October
1901. The steps subsequently
taken are noted in my -

Weekly diary from which ~~the~~ ⁵⁷ following entries are extracted.

16th October 1901. Wednesday.

Information was received early this morning that the Inspector and the Jamadar had ascertained at Nelhal that a Dacoity had been committed between Bellari and Nelhal near Masnapura on the night of the 14th Disturbance on a cartman going from the Bellari market and that following up the clue, they had gone towards Masnapura. I at once left Dinkur and arrived in Nelhal at 8 A.M. The enquiries made here showed that the Inspector and the Jamadar had gone to Bellari after inspecting the scene of occurrence along with the cartman. I proceeded to Masnapura and learnt from enquiries here that the Dacoits were said to be Korachars or Waddars,

who had escaped in the
direction of Bell
some passengers that were
returning from Bellari
market had been robbed
by them on the way after
the occurrence near Masnapur."

" Arrived in Bellari at
8.35. Am. The Station
House Officer, the Inspector
and the Jamedar had
gone after the culprits
having learnt of another
robbery and a theft in
a dwelling committed
by the same gang and of
their escape via Thimalapur
towards Chelur. There is
also information to show
that several members of
the Korachar Gang camping
near Chelur visited the
Local Diddy and amack
shops on the evening of
the Shandy Day (14th Instant).
As I learnt that the
Inspector and the Jamedar
had left in a hurry —

without submitting the
1st Information Report
in the two latter cases, I
examined Pathan Sab who
had been robbed of a
'Hachada' bearing Dhoi
mark ~~mark~~ who had
received a severe beating
on the chest and thigh.
I made arrangements to
secure other cloths bearing
similar Dhoi mark to
facilitate identification.
The stolen "Hachada" and
sent the Complainant to
the Hospital at Durnkur
for treatment and a certificate.

The Complainant Chenna-
kavayya in the theft
case was sick and unable
to move from his house.
I went to his house in the
farden close by and had the
complaint duly written
by him. He had lost a
brass Chamba (with a dent)
and a bell metal 'dota',
3 pieces of 'Harive' patts

cloths, two of which had
been seen and some other

~~cloths~~

The complainants are
unable to identify the
accused but they can un-
mistakably identify the
articles stolen if discovered.

After these occurrences there
was a disturbance at the
sheep-pen near Shimlapur;
but the villagers having
raised an alarm the
culprits escaped in the
direction of Chelur. The
Inspector and the Station
House Officer are thus on
the right track."

" 17th October 1901 Thursday "

" Arrived in Chelur by
4-30. A.M. "

" Learnt from the Inspectors
of Gubbi and Tumkur that
12 of the members of the
Korachar Gang had gone
to Belkavi side on the
14th to sell ropes and to
tend cattle with the permission

of the Police Constable ^{UP} to watch them and that as only 5 had returned, when he took the roll-call in the evening he had marked 10 men as absent and reported the fact to the Station House Officer on his return from Funakub on the 16th October 1901. The Itachada bearing D hobi mark 12, the 'lota' answering to the description given by Chennabassappa as well as the Chamboos and several other clothes have been seized during the search. The seven absent Korachars are said to have returned to the Gang early on the morning of the 15th Instant. They hired a D hobi at once at Chelur and gave him several clothes to wash.

The Hachada washed by
this Dhole is among them
and the washing has not
removed the mark put
on it by Pathan Sab's
Dhole Maria at Behari.

The cartman who was
dacoited has identified
his "Hachada and Panche".

The Korachars say that
they merely went to the
Behari Market and
returned the same evening,
only 3 or 4 who stayed
be kind to search certain
missing cattle joining
them later on in the
night. On information
obtained from one of the
members of the Gang the
rest of the property including
the pieces of 'Kasimpatti'
cloth stolen from Chennabazzy's
house was discovered in
a bush close to the
Korachar huts."

9. These discoveries^{to} to the arrest and trial of seven members of the United Gang on different charges. In the Marnapura Dacoity case three persons, viz, Kalla, Subba and Rama were committed to the Sessions; but they were acquitted as the articles discovered on the identification of which the case chiefly rested—were considered not to admit of satisfactory identification (vide Sessions Case N^o 21 of 1901-02). In the Robbery and Theft cases the accused Ganga, Venkata and Rama were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each in Calendar Cases N^{os} 47 and 49 of 1901-02 on the file of the 2^d Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate and and the Rama

Mr. A. Subramanya Iyer.

was discharged. On appeal to the Chief Court, the conviction and sentence in the Robbery Cases were confirmed, while in the theft case they were set aside on the ground that as both the accused and the complainant claimed the articles in question, it was difficult to uphold the conviction.

10. Meantime active measures were taken to discover if any losses of cattle had occurred along the route taken by the Gang. It was discovered that cattle-losses had occurred all along the way and that in most cases those losses were even coincident with perceptible increases observed in the number of cattle with the Gangs but the rapid process of

Exchange, barter, and sale
resorted to by the Korachan.
baffled detection in many
an instance. As necessity
was felt for extendingth
enquiry beyond the District
Inspector Srinivasa Iyengar
of ^{the} Gubbi Taluk was, with
the Inspector General's
approval, specially deputed
for the purpose. He
entered upon the investiga-
-tion in the beginning of
November and travelled
through the several Taluks
of Tumkur, Hassan and
Kodur Districts for nearly
six weeks, collecting infor-
-tion about cattle-loses,
taking notes of entries in
Station Diaries and Gang
Registers and prosecuting
enquiries as to how and
where the Gangs had acquired
and disposed of cattle.

II. Confirming the escape.

the enquiry to the operations
of the group during the
period of 8 months subsequent
to December 1900, the
increases in the head of
cattle may be gradually
traced with the aid of
the accompanying chart
(A). The entries made in
the chart are based on
entries in Diaries and
original Gang Forms as
verified by the statements
of the Duffedars concerned.
There is no reason to
question their accuracy.
It will be seen that
Gang No. 17 composed of
15 male members originally
moved in two sections.
The first section with
members 1 to 7 arrived
at Singatagere (Kadur
Taluk) from Biccode
(Hassan) on 30th November
1900 with 34 head of cattle.

The second set of ~~the~~ ~~the~~ members 8 to 15 had already arrived in August 1900 from Halkur (Hassa) and encamped at Yaga (Kadur) with 71 cattle. Gang No. 21 composed of 16 members, was then at Kunkanad having arrived there from Hoza Divra on the 18th November 1900 with 76 head of cattle. Singatya and Kunkanad are almost equidistant - about 8 miles, from Yagati. All the 3 places being conveniently situated in the Kadur Taluk close to ^{the} borders of ^{the} Hassan and Chikaldurg Districts, reciprocal visit and inter change of communications between the members of those kindred Gangs could easily take place. Gang No. 21 moved from Kunkanad to Yagati

in January 1901 and
remained in close touch
with the second section
of Gang N^o 17 till the
21st of February 1901, after
which date both the
sections of Gang N^o 17
moved on to Garudangore
leaving N^o 21 behind
at Yagati. At Garudangore
Sections I and II of Gang
N^o 17 were placed under
Gang Form^s N^{os} 11 and 12
before they were marched
to Halkur. Both the
sections stayed at the
latter place from the
28th February to the 11th
June 1901. This period of
halt is marked by a
sudden increase in the
head of their cattle. Some
insight into the way the
increase was brought about
may be gained by following
the clue furnished by

Gang Form No. 15 ~~was~~ which
3 persons (two of the first and
1 of the second section) separated
themselves from the main Gang
on the 3^d May 1901 and
travelled from Halkur towards
Harnahulli with 12 cattle.
This party visited Harnahulli
Salgami, Poylihalli and
Biccode and returned to
Halkur on the 9th June 1901
with 50 head of cattle. The
increase of 38 was noticed by
the Duffedar of Biccode as
early as the 11th of May 1901
but the members of the Gang
got off by explaining to him
that the excess number was
obtained from their brother
Rama at Harnahulli. This
explanation could have been
easily disproved, had the
Duffedar of Biccode taken
the slightest trouble to verify
it; as in the interval as
many as 32 cattle had been
missed in one day from

the foraging ground of -

~~Bhagavatha~~ village. The
complaint of the villagers
regarding this loss is noted -
in the Diary of the 8th
May 1901 of ^{the} Dudda Station.

Other losses though not
reported at the time, had
occurred in Belvathalli
and other villages about the
same time, in the limits
of ^{the} Dudda, Harnahalli,
and Kankatte Stations of
the Hassan District, not
to speak of the corresponding
losses within the limits
of ^{the} Yegati, Kunkanad,
and Antragutta Stations
of the Kadur District.

When it left Harnahalli,
the Gang said it would
go to Dudda but instead
of doing so, it proceeded to
Salgami. The entries endorsed
on the Gang form do not
show that any sort of -

Srikantaya

Scrutiny was exercised at the intermediate stations. In the face of this recorded remark of the Duffdar of Biccade station it is somewhat surprising to find the Duffda^x of Halkus endorsing on the Gang Form that the head of cattle brought back by the Gang on the 9th June 1901 was only 12. The additions to the liner stock noted by him on the Gang Forms of Section I or II under date the 11th June 1901 are however suggestive.

12. The entries in the Gang Registers and Diaries of Kanakutte, Yagati and Kun Kanad Stations show that during this period other small parties were similarly at work in the adjoining tracts of ^{the} Kadur, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. For instance, when Gang No. 21 left Yagati on 21st January 1901

4 of its members (viz Nos 13, 14, 15 and 16.) separated themselves from the main body and went back to Kunkanad with 7 cattle.

After a long sojourn in those parts, this party altogether disappeared from Gang No 21 and is now to be traced in a notorious Korachan Gang at Arasikere in

Paraggada Taluk in possession of 66 cattle. To replace them four others (viz Nos 17, 18, 19 and 20) joined this Gang

with 28 bulks on the 10th April 1901 at Bagur. A reference to Chart B concerning the movements

of the Hagalamudi Gangs (which will be more fully dealt with in another part of this memo) will

show that these four persons were in that group during its professional itinerations in the neighbourhood

Note
will be appended
to another part

of Yegati, Antraga ~~and~~
Sirani. When it is remembered
that the routes taken by such
small parties are usually
marked by cattle-loses, the
nature of the agency and
methods employed by the
gangs to multiply cattle
will become at once apparent.
13. Thus when sections
I and II of Gang No. 17 left
Italkur on the 11th June 1901
they moved under three
gang forms, viz Nos. 11 & 12
of Garudangiri and 15 of
Italkur and this are shown
to have then had with them
in all 162 ^{head of} cattle. By the
time they reached Chiknalkin-
hulli after 4 days' march
the number had further
risen to 178 under perhaps
a fairer and at any rate
improved distribution of
the stock although as many
as 22 head of cattle were
stated to have died of —

Stimulation at Halkur.
 But the explanation given
 by the head men of the
 Gang, Sunka and Rama,
 for the increase observed
 and recorded by Duffadar
 Shama Rao of Chiknalkna
 -helli Head Station under
 date the 15th June 1901 is
 at once novel and ingenious.
 It may be easily understood
 by the following simple sum-
 in addition and subtraction:

Stock in hand	
with sections 122	
at Halkur —	150.
Do - with Gang N ^o 15	
while at Halkur -	12
By purchase in Biccode	
Cable-fair — — —	38
	200.

Deduct death from	
stimulation at Halkur.	22
	Balance 178

A glance at the Chart
 A in the light of the
 previously recorded
 explanation of Gang N^o 15
 while at Biccode as well as

the entries in Garudangit
Gang Forms No 11 and 12
will enable one to determine
what reliance could be
placed on such a statement
14. At Chiknaiknaulli
the three forms under
which sections I and II
had been hitherto moving
were converted into one form
on the 15th June 1901 - the
united body thenceforward moved
under Gang Form No 17 and
finally arriving in Puradasha
on the 27th July 1901 with 175
head of cattle. The figure put
down at Chiknaiknaulli
after careful scrutiny by
Dudhade Shama Rao was the
highest ever reached by this
Gang during its circuit -
far the largest accession
to the wealth of cattle having
taken place during its stay
at Halkur.

Note: - For convenience of
reference the Gangs will be
mentioned by the numbers
of their current Gang Forms.

15. * Now to return to
Gang No 21. After its dis-
-connection with section II
of Gang No 17 on the 21st Decm
1901, No 21 continued with

16 head of cattle at Yegati.
file the 16th March 1901 under
Gang Form No 12 of Kunkanad
Station. As already observed
a small party detached
itself from this Gang and
moved back from here
to Kunkanad with 7 cattle.
The remainder of the Gang
moved towards Antragutte,
Sivani &c and eventually
arrived in Bagur with 72
head of cattle on the 10th
April 1901. Here the
Gang was joined by 4
other members with 28
bulls from the Nagalavadi
group which was then
towing in that range
under a separate Gang
Form (vide Chart B).
With the full strength thus
made up the Gang moved on
to Naralkene arriving there
on the 20th April 1901 with
118 head of cattle. On reaching
Kunkanad the Gang placed
itself under Gang form No 12,

and proceeded via Ramanagar
to Diptur maintaining a
steady total of 117 head, till
it left Diptur on the 31st
May 1901, when the figure
suddenly rose to 133, presumably
necessitating the change of
place as well as the renewal
of ^{the} Gang Form at Kankul
on the 8th June 1901. A further
addition of 25 to the head of cattle between that date
the 25th of June 1901 ^{and near to} here brought about a fresh
renewal of the Gang Form
at Bolkari on the latter
date. Hence under Gang-
Form No. 21 of ^{the} Bolkari
Station it moved triumphant
on - to its destination - the
head of cattle increasing and
fluctuating during the journey
between Kallumbella and
Piradaghat from 211 on the
16th July 1901 to 222 on the
24th August 1901. It may be
observed that the movements
of the Gang were so continuous
as to bring the other Gang
No. 17 within as near a reach
as possible. The short journey
undertaken by Gang No. 17
from Piradaghat to Kallumbella
between the 14th and the 27th

July 5th 1981, was evidently
intended to meet No. 21
somewhere near Jogihalli
or Kallumbell a with a view
to arrange the preliminaries
for the pre-arranged marriage
when both should unite at
Puradaghati.

16: The marriage that
was celebrated at Murekalla
near Puradaghati may be
said to have brought into
closer union both the
sections of Gang No. 17 with
the members of Gang No. 21.
As all of them had once
joined at Yegati and
again come into touch
between Kallumbell a
and Jogihalli before
rejoining at Puradaghati,
it is not unreasonable
to presume from the
subsequent Coalition
of the Gangs at Chelus
that they formed to all
intents and purposes one
group moving and acting

together in prosecution of
a common design and in
furtherance of mutual
interests. This view receives
further confirmation from the
incidents connected with the
marriage. It is Sathpadi
Ganga No. 11 of Gang No. 17
that gave his daughter
Gangi in marriage to
Ganga No. 6 of Gang No. 21.
Apart from the prominent
share all the leading members
of the allied Gangs took in
the marriage canonical, free
exchange of cattle formed the
special feature in the display
of mutual courtesies, in all
their dealings and bargains.
bartering or otherwise disposing
of cattle — their interests
were so blended that it
is difficult to separate
the one ^{gang} from the other.
In thus dilating on this
part of the subject, I am
no doubt ^{in a way} anticipating —

(and I think it appropriate
here ~~to~~ to do so) — by a long
manch, what may be
said in answer to a
cardinal point that
seems to have influenced
the decision of the
Sessions Court in declining
to deal with the members
of this group — as belonging
to one gang habitually
associated for the purpose
of stealing. But this is
not all that could be
advanced in support
of the view sought to
be taken.

17. More important —
facts that go to throw
light on the true character
of the Gang are revealed
in the evidence judicially
recorded by the several
Courts in the several
cases successfully prosecuted

before them. I shall ^{now} briefly allude to the main features of the cases in which individual members or batches of them were placed upon their trial. To take the cases of the Jankur District first. Among the cattle-losses traced within the limits of the Kallumbella Station (Sia) 2 cows and calf belonging to one Chem-
-razappa of Sidle'Kona were traced to the possession of No. 17 Karadi Simka and No. 6 Gunga of Gang No. 21. These losses occurred about the 15th July 1901 when the Gang was on the move within the limits of the Kallumbella Station. They were not reported at the time but as the fact of their occurrence and the evidence of identifications could not be doubted the accused were placed before the

18. General Assistant
Commissioner and 1st class
Magistrate who tried and
convicted them alternatively
under Section 379 and 411
I. P. C. in Calandar Case
No. 61 of 1901-1902 on the
17th December 1901. The accused
are now in the Central
Jail undergoing one year's
rigorous imprisonment
awarded to them in this
Case. The conviction and
sentence have since been
upheld on appeal.

18. A similar case is the
one in which a black bull
missed by Zigalar Yekha ofth
Thalquada village about
the same time was traced
to Korachai Thinnu
No. 7 of Gang No. 21. The
accused was tried and
convicted by the same
Magistrate and was
sentenced likewise to
one year's rigorous im-
prisonment in Calandar Case

No 60 of 1901-1902 on the same date. The conviction and sentence in this case also have been confirmed on appeal 19. In another case, of the 14 Cows and 2 bulls lost by Sira Siddalingappa, 4 Cows were traced to No 9 Venkata No 11 Venkata, and No 20 Malka - two with each of the first and ^{the} second and one with the third. These accused persons were tried and convicted in Calendar case No 80 of 1901-1902 on the file of the same Court on the 27. March 1902. In Calendar case No 81 of 1901-02 the same Magistrate tried and convicted Venkata (1st accused in the above case) of theft or retention of a stolen cow belonging to Agasar Kencha of Magonhulli in the Sira Taluk. In both the cases the accused persons are working out their sentences in the Central Jail - which in the first case amounts to

one year's rigorous imprisonment
- meted out in the 2^d 6 months.

20. Two more cases were
successfully prosecuted before
the Taluk Magistrate, of
Sira and Diptur-in.

Calendar cases, No. 49 and
86 of 1901-02. In the
first case 5 head of cattle
lost by one Thimmaya of
Amalagundi within the
limits of Jogihalli station -
were traced to No. 2 Nappa
of Gang No. 17, No. 18

Gunda of Gang No. 21 and
three others that were
undergoing trials in other
Courts at the time. Nappa
and Gunda were convicted -
and sentenced to one
month each - the case
against the rest having
been reserved for a
separate trial. The
second case was connected
with the discovery of one
of the stolen bullocks belonging

to one Nanjappa of ^{the} Singenapur
village in ^{the} Deptur Taluk. I was
found in possession of Koras
Naga already convicted in the
above case. The accused was
convicted and sentenced to a
further term of imprisonment
for six months on the 3rd
May 1902. This conviction
has been confirmed on appeal.
Referring to the considerable
losses of cattle in that Taluk
about the time of their visit
the Magistrate remarks in
latter part of the judgment
as follows: - "The itinerant
criminal classes find it
easy to collect stray cattle
and to mix them with their
bite they can otherwise dispose
of them. Their route is
generally marked with cattle
losses. The honest ryot is
thus deprived of his means
of agriculture and in many
cases he remains quiet

with uncertain hopes of recovery. —

21 The only case of cattle theft which it was found possible to handle in the Hassan District was that in which an unreported loss or theft of 9 head of cattle belonging to one Habibulla Khan was brought to light — during Inspector Srinivasa Iyengar's visit to Kanakutte on special duty in the latter part of November 1901. The loss occurred in June 1901 and was admittedly known at the time to the Station House Officer Venkata-
giriappa of Kanakutte Station. The Gangal-
Chelur had passed that way in June 1901 about the time of occurrence. So on the information given by —

Note: —

One of the cows belong-
to Venkatagiriappa,
(Dufferin of Kanakutte
Station).

Inspector Srinivas ~~Sharma~~ ^{Sharma},
the prospect of tracing
the missing cattle along the
road at Chelur appears to
have powerfully appealed
to the sympathy of the
Local Police Officer and the
complaint was accordingly
entertained and duly
investigated by the Jamedar
of Banawar. But the result
proved far less encouraging
than was expected, for out
of the nine head lost only
four were traced to the
Chelur Gang and identified
by Habibulla Khan as his.
The investigation was closed
without delay and the persons
concerned viz Kavadi Samu
Rama No. 7 & Thinnu No. 13,
Gang No. 17 and Sunka No. 17
of Gang No. 21 were in the
usual course placed upon
their trial before the Amildar
and 2^d class Magistrate of the

Arasikere Taluk. The case,
it is to be regretted, ended
in discharge in the first
week of December 1901 and
it is presumed, mainly on
the ground that the complaint
of the loss had not been
preferred to the Local

Police authority at the
time. What evidence was
adduced at the trial, what
plea was advanced by the
accused and on what
grounds the latter were
discharged are not accurately
ascertainable in the
absence of a copy of
the Magistrate's order of
discharge in this case.

The following extracts
from the depositions of
Habibullah Khan and of
Duffadar Venkatarajappa
in the 1st General Assistant
Commissioner and 1st Class
Magistrate's ^{Court in} Calandar case

No. 89 of 1901-02 ~~has~~^{has} an important bearing on the case in respect at all events of the disposal of the cattle seized by the Police as they have not yet been restored either to the Complainant who lost them or to the Korchans from whom they were subsequently recovered.

Deposition of Habibulla Khan dated 8th May 1901

I own a garden. I had 'Doppa' in the garden in which my cattle were kept. About 11 months ago on a certain morning 9 of my cattle - of which one cow belonged to Duffeda Venka - Giniappa - was found to have been lost. I searched for them but without effect. I complained to the Police Jamadar of Banawar. He brought me to Cholar

in the ^{valley} Daluk. I identified
it of my cattle which were
found with the Korachar
gang. I cannot identify
the Korachars with whom
my cattle were found -
They were arrested and
charged before the Amildar
Magistrate, Arasikere -
Daluk, but the Magistrate
released the accused. I
do not know what became
of my cattle."

Deposition of Venkataiahappa
Deffedar of Kana Kotte
Station dated 8th May 1902.

" I see the Gang Form
Exhibit 7. This Gang
consisting of 16 males
came to my Station
limits on the 8th June 1901.
They had with them 133
head of cattle. They left
my Station on the 12th
June 1901. I had left a

Cow of mine with Itabi
- bull a Khan of Kana Kutta
about a year and half ago
I reported to the Jamadar
that my cow with some
of his cattle which were
left in his garden had
strayed away or were
stolen."

22 I next proceed to examine
the more gratifying results
that attended the investigation
of cattle-lifting cases in the
adjoining District of Kadur
where my requisition for aid
and help met with a ready
and cordial response. About
the middle of December 1901
the searching enquiries of -
Inspector Srinivasa Murar
deputed on special duty
brought to light heavy losses
of cattle that had occurred
in the Taluk of Kadur
where the Gangs were on the
move in the bordering Taluk.

In ~~some~~ cases the losses
had been reported while
in others they had ^{not} been -
so reported to the local
authorities. Nevertheless
in both instances the
sufferers had shared the
same bitter disappointment
in their attempts to recover
their lost cattle. They had
travelled far and wide
in search of them and
having failed to trace
them, they had given up
all hopes of finding them
ever again. Among the
reported losses, sad and
touching is the tale of the
loss in which the whole
of the village cattle was swept
away in a single day -
from the grazing ground
of Yerrad Kere in the
beginning of May 1901. The
villages of Yerrad Kere,
Udde Kere and Donnikorankull
are so contiguously situated

within the limits of ^{the} Yegali Station
that they enjoy a common -
grazing ground. All the cattle
of these three villages go there
and they numbered not more
than 57 all told. The villagers
are poor peasants. Most of
them being farm-labourers,
— their most valuable
possessions consisted in their
live-stock. The cattle went
to graze as usual on the
morning of May 1st 1901. The
herd-man remained at
his post till mid-day and
then went to his village for
his customary meal. What
should be, his surprise
when he discovered on his
return, all ^{the} cattle were
missing! Having thus lost
his occupation, the cattle-
boy gave intimation to
the owners and a general
search was then commenced
and pursued fruitlessly for
several days by all the

~~Village~~ The Patel made
a report to the Kadur
Taluk Cutcherry on the
6th May 1901, giving a
descriptive list of the
cattle lost with an account
of the circumstances under
which they had been missed.

The owners also sent at
the same time detailed
petitions to the neighbouring
Taluk - post-registered -
but all to no purpose.

Inspector Srinivasa Rao
having come to know of
these facts from independent
sources during his visit
to Kadur, went to the
village and secured not
only the Postal receipts
from the villagers but also
the original petition

addressed by them to the
Amildar of ^{the} Chikmagalur
Taluk, which had come
back to them through post, with

the Amildar's endorsement ~~to~~
to the effect—"instamped-
returned". Their complaints
were then registered and
duly investigated with the
result that 35 of the
stolen cattle were traced
and identified by their
respective owners in the
herd of cattle with the
Korachan Gangs (Nos 17 and
21) at Chelur. The
investigation was earnestly
taken up by Police Inspector
B. Krishna Rao of Kadur
and brought to a satisfactory
close under the immediate
direction of Mr. N. Subba Rao
the Assistant Superintendent
of Police of that District.
The latter officer also appeared
in Court and conducted the
prosecution throughout the
trial before the District
Magistrate (Mr. H. H. Sparks)
of Kadur. In all 15 of the
Korachans were brought to

Conviction after a fair trial
 before the District Magistrate
 of Kadir in Calendar Cases
 No 6 of 1901-1902 on the
 7th January 1902. Those,
 who had the privilege to
 witness the trial at Kadir
 can hardly forget the
 demonstration scene
 presented by the crowds of
 villagers that felt interested
 in the trial. This conviction,
 it is satisfactory to note
 was upheld on appeal
 as against all the accused
 except the 6th (Venkata
 alias Na(a), the 14th (Subba)
 and the 15th (Kavadi Na(a)),
 three persons who had also
 escaped justice in the case
 before the District Magistrate
 of Arasikere. The rest of the
 accused persons noted in
 the margin are still under-
 going their term of 1 year's
 imprisonment in the Central
 Jail. The accused persons
 in this case belong to both
 the Divisions of the Yangah
 Chelur Comprised in Yang
 Forms Nos 17 and 21, and

- * 1. Doddappa Rama
- 2. Subba
- 3. Sanna Rama
- 4. Sunka
- 5. Sunka
- 7. Kavadi Sunka
- 8. Sunka
- 9. Sathpadi Thimma
- 10. Thimma
- 11. Muraliga
- 12. Sunka
- 13. Rama

the cattle belonging to 18 ~~18~~
the villagers were severally
traced to their possessions.
The evidence regarding the
identification was clear
beyond all doubt as not only
the petition addressed to the
Amildar of Chikmagalur but
also that addressed
to the Amildar of Kadur
(which was afterwards
traced and exhibited at
trial) contained full description
of the cattle stolen. A reference
to Chart A filed in the case
shows that both the sections
of Gang No. 17 were at
Halkur when cattle were
missed at Yerada Kere. The
Gang No. 21 was then at
Nerla Kere in Hosdurga
Taluk. These places, although
situated in the adjoining
Taluk are within 6 hours
easy march from the place
of occurrence. Can it
then be doubted that
Gang No. 17 and 21 are but

two divisions of one and
the same group? The
following remarks of the
District Magistrate of
Kandur may be quoted
on this point:—

" This Gang is so nearly
related to one-another
and these Koraehans are
so hopelessly mixed up
that I have not the
slightest doubt in my
mind, that although
these three accused
(viz 6th, 14th and 15th)
were not in actual
possession of any of the
Cattle, they at all events
helped very materially
to put the other accused
in possession of them
and are consequently
just as guilty as the others
of aiding and abetting the
offence as they must have

Known perfectly well that the other accused had not come by there cattle honestly."

Extract of the Gang Form Exhibit B - shows how these Gangs from time to time split up and then met together at some common meeting place - all the time keeping within easy touch of each other."

23. I have already in Para 13 referred to the explanation given by the Headman of the Gang No. 17, Dadda Rama, as to how the increase of cattle noticed at Chik-naikina halli had been attained. For the sake of comparison I may here extract from his statement before the District Magistrate, the explanation he gave to

found on the point:-

"We were encamped at Singabagere - 15 of us encamped there including prisoners 2 to 11. We had 168 cattle while there. 5 months after last Nagadi (about September) we went to Puradaghati. We had the same No of cattle then (168). We did neither buy nor sell any meanwhile. We went to Chelur and had the same number then."

"An equally doleful account of cattle loss that occurred about the same time under similar circumstances is given by the villagers of Bidare and Siddapur of Kadur Taluk at the trial in Calander case No 56 of 1901-1902 on the file of the Treasury Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Tumkur District."

1. Thammipa -
2. Venkata
3. Sanna Rama
4. Dadda Rama
5. Gunga
6. Nuraliga
7. Sunka
8. Sunka
9. Rama
10. Venkata
11. Subba
12. Kalka
13. Sanna Venkata

Both the Divisions of the Gang & Chelur account for the thirteen Korrachars convicted of cable-theft in this case. Each of the accused (with the exception of the 13th) was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and 507 fine, - imprisonment towards in the case of the 13th accused on account of his old age being only 15 days' simple. Of these 13 persons 11 had been previously convicted in one or more of the cases already referred to as will be seen from the statement appended. The following extract from Mr. J. Parana - Siva Iyer's judgment in the above case lucidly brings out the salient features of the case: -

"

The accused are a gang of Korrachars who say that the;

are ~~professional~~ Cattle-dealers
which expression is synonymous
with Cattle-lifters in their
case. Their native place
according to one of them
is the Camp they pitch
from time to time in
the course of their wanderings
and theirmodus operandi
is to steal, disguise,
exchange and sell cattle
over a large tract of -
Country. On the 2^d May -
1901, 48 head of cattle were
stolen from the Gomal
ground attached to Bidare
village and its hamlet
Siddapura. These cattle
belonged to the first four
witnesses for the -
prosecution. After a
fruitless search for over
3 months over a wide
extent of Country, they
submitted petitions,
Exhibits A and B, to the

Taluk Amildar in
which fortunately they
gave a minutely detailed
description of each head
of cattle lifted. The
Head-Quarters of the
Gang in May and April
1901 was at Halkum
in the Arasikere Taluk,
and having accumulated
nearly 400 head of cattle
they moved into the
Tumkur District in
June 1901 - where having
fixed their camp in that
notorious gathering ground
and hiding place of Dacoits.
- Marikalla - below Purada-
-ghati, they commenced
a series of cattle and
other thefts in Sira and
Tumkur Taluks. They
adopt the safe and
intelligent plan of not

Working in the Dalu.
Where they camp, they
sell and exchange, in the
villages round their camp
cattle stolen in the
neighbouring Daluks.

Out of the 48 cattle
stolen on the 2^d of
May 1901, 21 have been
identified beyond doubt
by the owners as the
cattle produced before
the Court and their
marks and appearance
bear a minute correspondence
with the detailed
description contained
in Exhibits A and B.

There have been 7
additions to the 21
head of cattle identified
in the shape of calves
dropped in the interval."

25. It is curious, how
ideas develop and change

with improved ~~experience~~ ^{experience}
and knowledge. I particular
refer to the new line of
defence chalked out by ~~the~~
accused Doddappa Raina
in this case. Here is what
he says: — "Nos. 5, 10, and 11
before the Court are mine
I bought them from Sukaliga
at Halkur. I bought them
of the same Sukaliga from
whom Mr. B³ accused
bought. I do not know
what I paid on the
whole. How can I
exactly remember the
whereabouts of Sukaliga,
whom I met on the
way?" Even at the
risk of being tedious, I
insert the above extract
as the cause of ^{the} increase
therein revealed seems to
have gained some measure
of credit at the subsequent

Sessions trial.

26. It may be observed
here that the investigation
started in September 1901
was steadily carried
month after month
till May 1902 under
most trying conditions.

Trial followed trial,
necessitating the removal
of the accused persons
from Court to Court.

The Police had to be
constantly on the move.

The number of working
hands was limited
and additional hands
could not be secured
for one reason or
another from outside
the District. Losses
among cattle had first
to be traced and then
fully investigated. The
sufferers had become

almost necessary to their
fate and were generally
disinclined to travel long
distances in slender hope
of securing their livestock.
Still the complaints
began to pour in from
all parts. In the event
of their cattle not being
traced in the herd at
Cholus, they had necessarily
to be taken in several
batches to the several
villages, where cattle had
been bartered, exchanged
or sold, by the members
of the Gang - It is the
habit with these cattle-lift
gangs to paler off some
how on the unsuspecting
villagers, as many stolen
quadrupeds as possible at
the earliest opportunity,
for there lies their bu

safely. If any unlucky-
cattle should, owing to
unavoidable causes, stick
to them, they usually
steal a long march to
escape ^{the} danger of detection.

The owners grew indifferent
to prosecute the search
especially after the first
disappointment at
Chelms. A few that
were lucky enough to
recover their cattle
eventually perceived
to their ^{utter} discontent
that the recovery was
not after all worth the
search; for starvation
and neglect had both
begun to produce telling
effects on the condition
of the animals ^{thus} impounded
by the fangs and they
were in most cases
reduced to mere skeletons.

The disposal of cattle ~~had~~^{been} gone on briskly enough for a time; but after their character became widely known, the Korachars could not find sale for their cattle, however much they wished to get rid of them as they felt that they could no longer poach upon the grazing preserves of their honest neighbours to find fodder for their cattle. Hence it is that out of 76 head of cattle ascertained to have been disposed of by the Korachars in a dozen villages of ^{the} Sira, Chiknaitnake and Lyubbi Taluhs, no fewer than 59 were found to have been given away in exchange for only 34 head of village-cattle. In one case alone 14 proved to be bartered cattle out of a total of 84 head seized from the Korachars and restored to their owners in all the cases brought to trial. In these circumstances mortality among ^{the} cattle 87/100

the gang could
be averted - notwithstanding
cautions taken and
civilities afforded to
soachars to graze, and
their cattle in the extensive
lands near Raigapur.
nigh 60 head - died,

one cause or another.
Soachars were unable
here they apprehended
of detection even
being to take care of
cattle. The only legal
opening to save them
is to lie in seeking
under Section 5-23

C. The Application

- this section was
made to the Daluk
dar and 2^d class
rate of ^{the} Subbi Daluk

is 15th January 1902

the trials in the earlier
were concluded.

inabilities of tracing
of losses of cattle were
great and the
abilities of tracing
cattle among the -

Korachar herd grew ~~larger~~^{larger} day by day as cattle ~~losses~~^{losses} began to be discovered and reported from ^{the} Zanikere, Kadu, Arasikere, Diptur, Chiknais-halli and Sira Talukothome which the Goungs had travelled about the time. These matters were fully considered by the Taluk Magistrate; but he did not proceed to take any hasty action. He inspected the cattle and on finding the situation ^{even} worse than has been actually represented, he

passed orders that the Korachar might dispose of ^{the} cattle to whomsoever they pleased and in any manner they liked — Police merely noting such sale for ^{the} purposes of future investigation. The villagers could not be induced to buy them and when most pressed they would offer such low prices that even the thieves could abhor. Even then, there was no go-for on a single day

some 22 head of living

skeletons were parted with

by the Korachars for the

extremely low price of

about 8 annas a head.

Thereafter scarcity of

fodder and water increased

the difficulties and as

many as 30 deaths of

cattle were reported in

the course of the next

few months. By the time

the pending cases were

disposed of the prospects

went worse. The Korachars

not being used to any

kind of useful toil could

not turn an honest penny.

They used to take their

cattle out for grazing

in the morning only to

bring them back staring

towards the evening to their

cattle-stand, there to be

fethered in their respective

"Davanies" and put through

the more vigorous process
of starving all night 92
is no small wonder that
under such a treatment
many as were afterwards
actually put up to public
auction, managed to survive.
At least under section 525.
The orders of the Magistrate
were applied for and
obtained in due course
to dispose of the remainder
of the cattle by means of
public auction, before
their numbers were further
thinned by the strange process
of cattle-farming adopted
by the Korachars. I may
mention here that prior to
passing orders under the
latter section, the Magistrate
(Mr. Panamasiva Iyer) went
to ^{the} Korachar cattle station
at Rungapur near Chelur
and satisfied himself by
personal inspection as to
the urgency for taking the

proposed step in the
interests of the poor cattle
owners of their legitimate -
owners. The accompanying
list gives the description
of the cattle thus disposed of
as well as the amounts
realized by the sales.

The small bids characterising
the sales are sufficiently
indicative of the conditions
to which the animals
were actually reduced.

The fines imposed on
the several accused
persons in Criminal Case
no. 56 of 1901-1902 have
been realized in some cases
partially and in others -
fully, from the sale-proceeds
of their respective cattle.

The total amount of the
fines leviable from the
13 accused persons is
Rs 650/- and the total
value realized by the sale
of 210 head of cattle
and 60 skins amounts to

Note.
Will be appended to
another part

Rs 685/- yielding an average of about Rs 2-9-4 per head living and dead included. At the owner's lowest estimate the prices should have averaged Rs 10/- per head had the cattle ^{been} maintained in their original condition.

27. At this stage I must pause to take a brief review of the measures adopted and the methods pursued in the investigation of these cases with a view to gain an accurate idea of the aspect of ^{the} events that facilitated or thwarted detection at the various points of enquiry. When by the end of November 1901 it became clear that the cattle-lifting practices of these Gongs were not confined to one District, communications were addressed to the Superintendents of Police of the adjoining Districts, soliciting their aid and co-operation. They were requested to take up and follow the threads of enquiry from beyond

the borders of the Zuni
District. The enquiry had to
proceed along the trail left
behind by the cattle-lifting
gangs - such as losses of
cattle in one place being
followed by suspicious disposal
of cattle in another place &c.
With a view to ensure uniformity
and despatch, it was suggested -
that special officers might
be deputed to conduct the
enquiries in a manner cal-
-culated as well to disarm
all opposition as to discourage
fraud especially on the
part of those whose personal
interests in an undertaking
of this kind do not usually
lie in the path of public
duties. How these suggestions
were viewed and acted upon
in different Districts and
what measure of success or
failure attended the labors
of the several officers engaged
in the task are points on -
which the analysis of cases
above presented bears

eloquent testimony.

28. I may here go for a while a little beyond the narrow limits of a judicial enquiry. Further information led to the clue that several members of the Gang concerned in these trials had formerly taken a prominent part in the Dacoities both in this Province and in the bordering British Districts of Bellary and Cuddappa. They were once in Champall within the limits of ^{the} Patnam Station in ^{the} Kadiri Taluk. They then belonged to ^{the} Registered Gang no. 795 of ^{the} Cuddappa District. The Gang dispersed after the Dacoities of 1886-87 in the Cuddappa District and again figured in Shikarpur Dacoities of 1889 in ^{the} Shenoga District although it must now be

regretfully confessed that
the members traced in
Chal group were then
attempted to escape justice.
About this Gang Mr. Car-
Michael - a former District
Superintendent of Police,
Cuddappa District - spoke
in the following terms in
notifying their escape in
the Police Gazette (vide
Roll published in Mysore Police (copy appended)
Fortnightly circular dated
1st October 1893.)

"These are the famous
Jenukalas known in the
Ceded Districts as Charooppally
Gang. They lived for about
half a century in the
village of Charooppally
in Putnam Station,
Kadavi Division, committing
Dacoities in North Arcot,
Bekang, Ananthapur,
Sheroga, and Zunkur
Districts. The last dacoities
known to have been committed

by this Enq are the following

Section 395 I. P. C.

13-9-86. On the high road near
Ghatin of Madanpalle
Taluk.

19-9-86. High road near
Chandragiri (Kakon
Station).

30-9-86. High road between
Rajampet and Bal-
-rampally of Pullur
Taluk.

In all these cases they
were acquitted by the
Sessions Court of Cudapa
in 1887.

In 1888 they left Kadiri
Taluk and went on the
plea of trade to Pennkonda
Taluk, and never returned.

In 1889 No. 6 Pola Bodigadi
was sentenced by the Chief
Court of Bangalore to four
years rigorous imprisonment
under sections 399 or 395.

Since then nothing
known about them. One
M. Kala Chenchu,
Renzadu in Krishna-puram
of Pennakonda Taluk,
may be able to give
information about
them. It is believed that
in Ananthapur and
Bekary Districts they
have associated for
crimes. The chief crime
which these men commit
is dacoity."

Note: -

Much credit is due
to Duffadar Srinivasa Rao
for tracing this important
reference through informa-
-tion derived from a garrulous
woman and a communica-
-tive cattle-boy of the
Gang.

Among the members of Gang
N^o 17 and 21 Mallaga~~ga~~^{ga} was
identified by ^{the} Kora-char informant
Munga Naga of Thimalapur -
Kalyandurg Taluk as the son
of Chima Malla referred to
in Column-10 of the Roll.
Inspector Dasappa of Chennagiri
Taluk whose knowledge of the
Gang concerned in Shikarpur
Dacoities of 1889 entitled
him to speak with assurance,
came to Tumkur and identified
Sanna, Rama, Subba and
Kavadi Sunka as belonging
to that Gang. Mallaga's daughter
is married to the son of -
Pujari Baligadu - the headman
of one of the Dacoit Gangs con-
- cerned ^{in Kadur} in ^{the} Shennappa Dacoities
of 1896-97. Mallaga has his
relations in Dharmwar and
was admittedly in Vajragiri
Naga's Gang that was moving
in Karmali Taluk during the
same period when detached
parties were engaged in North-
- Canara Dacoities. Mallaga's
brother-in-law Bochu -
Nagadu was moving with
the Nagaladi group. When

it was wandering about
Sivani, Antragutta and
Bagur in the beginning of
1901. Makaga was then
travelling in that Gang
under the assumed name
of Munga. He reverted to
his proper name when he
joined Gang No 21 at Bagur
on the 10th April 1901. A
reference to Chart B will
show that - Bochu Nagadu
was convicted of sheep
theft and sentenced to a
month's rigorous imprison-
ment by the Amildar
Magistrate of Hiriya in
June 1901, when the Gang was
on its way from Javangondan-
halli to Birkhapatna. According to Munga Nag's
further information the
members of Gang No 17 was
addicted to cattle-lifting
while they were moving in
Anantapur and Bellary
Districts, where they were
reputedly known as 'Yerrabhis'
Gang. The Headman Yerrabi

has since changed his name to Dod Ramma. ~~Suspicion~~ ¹⁰ aroused against this Gang in a series of cable-lifting cases that occurred in Hampanahalli Taluk 10 or 12 years ago, appear to have scared them away from that quarter more than the dunning of their creditors as the members of the Gang themselves would have us believe. The original Gang of the Cuddappa District could not be traced and there is no clue available as to the further details of their past history.

29. Though the foregoing information is not of much value in a judicial trial such as the one in which the accused are involved, yet its value as furnishing a clue to the past history of the Gang cannot be denied. With this preface, I enter upon the next stage of the judicial

inquiry - that was commenced
against 28 persons belonging
to both the Divisions under
Sections 401 and 413 I.P.C.
Soon after the termination
of the trial in Criminal
Case No 56 of 1901-1902
on the file of the Treasury
Assistant Commissioner
and 1st Class Magistrate
(Mr J Panamavira Iyer)
it was found that in-
dividual trials could not
go on without needless
waste of time and energy,
when cattle were dying
through starvation and
neglect day after day -
This step was consequently
taken with a view to
finally wind up the
prosecutions against the
members of the gang. The
mass of evidence already
discussed throws clear
light on the composition,

Movements, ways and doings
of both the divisions (gangs
No. 17 and 21) comprised in
the Chelur group. So without
entering into details I may
say that the case as laid
down before the committing
Magistrate and taken as
prima facie proved by the
evidence recorded by him
was briefly this:—

That the 28 persons
arraigned on charges under
Sections 401 and 413 I.P.C. belong
to two divisions of one main
group; that as they moved
along, they met and divided
themselves into different sections
and rejoined at pleasure
acting in furtherance of the
common design to augment
their live-stock by dishonest
means; ^{that} their route was
marked by cattle losses
which in many instances
were remarkably coincident
with increases in their
live-stock; that they could

give no reasonably consistent or satisfactory explanation as to how they came by - extra cattle to the extent of almost triple the numbers they had with them only a few months ago; that members of both the divisions had been convicted of thefts or dishonest retention of stolen property in a series of cases; that the members are so closely related to or mixed with one another that they act or behave as one unit or in other words as the committing Magistrate puts it: - "Of the 365 head of cattle found with the accused persons 84 have been identified by others and the accused persons with the exception of the two already stated have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. 56 cattle it would appear from the evidence given by the 22^d witness have

died and 13 have been sold
away by the accused to
others. The remaining number
of cattle have not up to now
been sold away by the accused
to others. The remaining
number of cattle have not
up to now been identified.
There is every reason to believe
that most of these cattle is
stolen property. The complain-
-ants do not readily come
forward to identify their cattle
owing to the expense involved
in travelling &c &c";

That the accused persons
belong to a wandering gang
associated for the purpose
of habitually committing
thefts of cattle and that
they have disposed of stolen
cattle to a large extent."
(Vide copy of grounds of
commitment in Calcutta case
No 89 of 1901-1902.)

10. All the 28 accused
persons committed to the
Sessions were tried by
Jury at the Chief Court
Sessions on the 30th June, 1902,
Mr. Justice H. V. Nanjundiah,
M.A., M.L. presiding. The
Jury was composed of
persons, who from their
habits of training cannot
be expected to know much
about ^{the ways of} the Criminal classes
abroad. The difficulty
was to make them understand
the intricacies of the
Case so as to enable them
to form an independent
judgment of their own
without allowing sentiment
to overcome their sense
of justice. Three-fourths
of the accused brought to
trial stood in the dock
in prison-faub and came
from their down-cast looks
and suppliant demeanour

to invite sympathy. In these circumstances, what might have been feared, of course happened, and the prisoners were all — acquitted — the jury having returned a unanimous verdict of "not-guilty".

31 The substance of the case as put before the jury by the learned Judge is this: —

(1) That the accused moving as they do under two distinct Gang Form cannot be said to belong to one Gang nor can it be said on the mere strength of 1 or 2 convictions that they were associates for the purpose of habitually committing thefts or disposing of stolen property.

(2) That ropes in the head of cattle found with the Gang cannot be said to have been brought about by dishonest

practices simply because
in a few cases some stolen
cattle were traced to the
possession of individual
members.

(3) That the accused having
been convicted of thefts
and dishonest retention
of stolen property, in the
several cases already
brought to trial, the same
evidence cannot be used
collectively against them
in support of charges
subsequently brought
against them under sections
401 and 413 D.P.C.

2. The view above expounded
to the jury would be a perfectly
legitimate one to take, were
it based on recorded
evidence. I shall endeavour
to touch upon a few points
in the evidence as recorded
before the Commis-
sioner's Court (as I
have no access to the
proceedings of the Sessions
trial.) to show that

that there has been a mis carriage of justice in this case by the acquittal of a notorious gang of cattle-lifters who had long eluded detection.

33. I am compelled here to transcribe part of the ground covered by the preceding paragraphs; but this cannot be avoided. The answer to the 1st Argument has been to some extent anticipated in Para 16 of this memo. The 1st witness, Inspector Srinivasa Iyengar has filed Chart A (marked Exhibit J). He speaks to having checked the correctness of the entries therein made with reference to the original Gang Forms, Passports, and Station Diaries. This fact is corroborated not merely by the evidence of the Station House Officers

but also by the production
of the original vouchers
or extracts of the Diaries
in ~~support~~ of such evidence.
The original Gang Forms
Nos 17 and 21, issued by the
Station House Officers of
Chiknaiknahalli and
Dehara on the 15th and
the 25th June 1901 respectively
have been filed as Exhibits
U and W in the case
and the entries concerning
each move and item
of increase have been
duly verified by the
evidence of the ^{several} Station
House Officers who made
them. All the 28 accused
persons belong to the one
or the other of the two Gang
Forms and as these are
not usually changed within
the District in which they
are issued (unless the Gangs

break up in the middle
and choose to go in different-
directions) the same Gang
forms & tie stick to them.

Both the sections admittedly
met at Puradaghati - No 17
arriving there on the 27th
July 1901 with 175^{head of} cattle and
No 21 joining it later with
222 head of cattle on the
24th August 1901. The members
of the one Gang are related
to those of the other. Both
the Gangs therefore
continued to line together at
Puradaghati till they moved
on to Chelur about the
end of September 1901. A
month's stay at Puradaghati
even if it had not been
followed by the subsequent
Coalition that took place at
Chelur, would by itself have
sufficed to prove association.
I am inclined to think that
if individuals of one Gang

mix with individual members
of the other, the association
between the two gangs is
~~complete~~ But the Gangs
afterwards met at Chelur
and they still continue to
live together there. If any
further cementing were
required, it is furnished
by the intermarriage that
took place at Marikalla
near Puradaghati on the
6th September 1901. Other
links uniting the two
gangs are not wanting,
such as, the admitted
fellowship during their
joint stay at Yegati
(Kadur Taluk) from 25th
January-1901 to 21st

February 1901, association
in crime and participation
in its profits - all facts
so fully established by

evidence, in a series of cases. In the face of such evidence I think it not worth while to refer to the admissions here and there contained in the statements of the accused persons themselves before the several Courts to prove the companionship existing between the two gangs. That this association was for the purpose of either habitually committing thefts or habitually dealing in stolen property admits of little doubt. Taking for instance the case no 6 of 1901-1902 on the file of the District Magistrate of Kadur, out of 41 head of Cattle lost by 17 villagers in one day, as many as 29 were severally traced to 14 members of the associated group. The nature of the property stolen in this instance and traced to different individuals of the

associated group is such
that none of them can be
taken to be ignorant as to
how it was acquired and
by whom. Of the 14 members
concerned in this case
convictions stand confirmed
against 12 of whom 9
belong to Gang No 17 and
the rest to its associate
Gang. Similar admixture
is traceable in the batch
of 13 members convicted
of cattle-theft by Mr. J
Paramasiva Iyer (Deputy
Assistant Commissioner
and 1st class Magistrate)
in Case 56 of 1901-1902.

The nature of the property
stolen and the manner of
its distribution are the
essential elements that
go to prove habitual dealing.
The other cases also present
similar features and in all

10 members of the ~~first~~ ^{1st} and
4 members of the second
Gangs were involved in two
cases, while no fewer than
14 in one gang and 12 in
the other were involved
in only one case. The cases
dealt with were not of an
Taluk or District. The date
and place of occurrence
are different though they
are seen to strangely accor-
with the movements of the
Gangs and the increases
in their cattle.

34. Now as to the
Second Argument advanced
by the learned Judge. I have
already shown in previous
para. how with a view
to facilitate their operation
as well as to avoid
suspicion or detection, the
Gangs split up and united
from time to time with

increasing head of cattle.

The statistics in the Gang forms
with which the two main
divisions first arrived and
fixed their camps at Kundera-
nad, Yegati and Antaragutta
of the Kadur Taluk show
clearly that the members
had not developed at the
time into "cattle-traders",
'Yethina Kora charu'. They
were then only in a transition
stage between "rope-making"
and "cattle-trade". The
gangs continued professedly
as rope makers even after
they left the borders of
Kadur until by large
additions to their stock,
they could conveniently enter
upon the profession of
"cattle-traders". It is only
when the gangs arrived with
a large head of cattle at
Chikraikina helli and
Bollara Stations of this
District in June 1901 that

they assumed the character of "cattle-traders". The ~~reputation~~ ^{reputation} -
 -tion given for the increases noticed at Biccode and Chiknaiknahalli and their modified versions before the District-Magistrate of Kadur and the Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Junction in Cases Nos 6 and 56 of 1901-1902 have already been referred to in their appropriate places. Before referring to the more improved version to be found on the Committing Magistrate's record, I wish to refer to ^a note made by Duffadar Krishna Shastri on Gang Form No 21 under date the 15th July 1901 when a remarkable rise in the head of cattle was noticed by him. These entries having been made in the course of official business and on first-hand information obtained from the Khorachars themselves at the time, are receivable as corroborative evidence in

Support of the testimony given
by the several officers examined
in Court. The Gang had somehow
managed to possess 211 cattle.

It had started from Pegate
in January 1901 with only
76 and this figure had
reached 158 by the time it
arrived in Bohara in
June 1901. There was then
an increase of 53 in the
interval. The Headman
of the Gang then accounted
for the difference by stating
that 10 goats had been
exchanged and some cattle
had been bartered along the
way so as to produce the
extra number. This explana-
-tion was not much unlike
that given by the Headman of
Gang No 17 at Chiknainkhalli
on the 15th June 1901, though
the absurdity of it was far
less apparent than in a
previously attempted story when
the same gang was at Bohara.

Note:—

The story connected with
the fluctuating figures under
"goats and sheep" concerning
and recurring with the
detection of excesses at the
various stations and outposts
along the route is very interest-
-ing and calls for scrutiny.
But in the whole of the
investigation "goats and
sheep" were excluded from
calculation, as the enquiry
would then have proved
interminable.

Here the large increase noticed
was attributed to ~~2~~ ¹ Natural
causes, their cows having
dropped as many as 25 calves
to explain the difference.

But the newly dropped
calves were all weaning home
at the time! The Duddar
at first noted the explanation
as given by the Koroachers,
but having found out
subsequently that the
explanation was absurd he
had to admit his fault
of not having checked the
numbers there and then.

It is not however till we
go to the Committing
Magistrates record that we
really find a fully developed
explanation from the head-
men of both the Gangs
Nos 17 and 21. Here they
are:—

Dodda Rama (4th Accused)
" I am the headman of my
gang. The accused nos 1, 2, 3,
5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15,
and 16 are members of 2nd ;

Gang. The 15th accused is
not the Headman. I am the
Headman of this gang. The
rest of the accused belong
to another Gang.

We are cattle-dealers by
profession. We sell and
buy cattle. All the cattle
with us are ours and
they are not stolen. No. 5
Ganga was in my Gang.

After he gave his daughter
in marriage to the 20th
accused he joined the
other Gang.

9th accused Rama, son of
Venkata.

" I belong to a Korachar
Gang of which my father
Venkata is the head. Among
the accused before the
Court No. 12, 17, 18, 19, 20,
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and
27 are members of my Gang.
We joined the 4th accused's
Gang from Kallumbella.

After leaving Yegati we travelled separately ~~22~~ always lead a wandering life. We trade in cattle

So far about the various versions given by the accused persons. - but even more direct answers can be obtained from the evidence of witnesses examined in Court. According to the evidence of the 22^d witness; both the groups had between them 365 head-of-cattle when they arrived in Chelur in the latter part of September 1901. Of this number 84 were identified as stolen, while 56 died from disease or starvation. It is easy to see (vide Chart A, that the two Divisions of the Chelur Group had between them 181 head, when they left the Kadus Zalur borders.

Note.

4 more cattle died after the date of the witness's examination before the Committing Magistrate.

I shall disclose by & by
in connection with the
Hagalawadi group mentioned
in Chart B, how the
gangs had managed to
collect this number.

Starting with this figure
in January 1901 the excess
gained by the end of
September 1901 is 184.

Death has removed 56,
and the balance of 128
remains to be accounted
for. Out of this number
80 are proved to have
been stolen and finally
restored to their proper
owners in the several
cases brought to trial. There
is left a small difference of
4 between the number seized
and that actually restored
to their owners and this is
accounted for by the number
awaiting disposal in the
ill-fated case of the Arankere

into
Chart B with
follow with Part
II of the Memo.

Note: —

It now amounts to 60
and the balance with
therefore be 124.

Taluk - The remainder of the cattle found in ~~freedom~~ ~~with~~ the Gang might have been traced to its true sources if inquiries had been steadfastly pursued but so much time had already elapsed that it was deemed inexpedient to prolong the enquiry. Other circumstances of a peculiar character also rendered it desirable to terminate the proceedings by dealing with this group of cattle-lifters once for all under section 401 and 413 I.P.C.

35. The third point raised by the learned Judge involves a legal technicality. There are very few decided cases laying down the exact procedure in such a case. In Para 5: devoted to the elucidation of Section 413 I.P.C in Mayne's Criminal Law of India (2^d Edition 1901 Page 764, the learned Jurist says:—
"It is difficult to say what

Sort of evidence will be
admissible and sufficient
to ~~produce~~ ^{obtain} a conviction
under this section. At the
very least two acts of —
receiving or dealing in
stolen property must be
proved or presumed, and
these acts must be at
some little distance of
time, otherwise they could
not be taken as establish-
ing a habit. Further on —
"Where a man had been
several times actually —
convicted this would of
course be sufficient and
the previous convictions
would be the best evidence
against him, since having
been himself a party he
could not dispute them."

In the concluding portion
of the same para, much
is shown to depend on the
nature of the property
stolen, of the trade pursued,

and on other attendant
circumstances ~~connected~~
with the transactions.

Sections 310, 400 and 401
I. P. C. seem to form a group
of offences where in the actual
offence aimed at is the habitual
association of individuals
for the purpose of committing
the offences mentioned in each
of those sections. Individual
acts of theft &c. committed
individually and the conviction
thereof would go to prove the
habit and inclination of each
individual. When a group of
such individuals is got at and
when it is shown to be conduct-
ing its operations collectively
and when the route of its
marches is marked by loss of
cable to the intrapris and aug-
mentations of cable to the
group and when further
the additional cable with
the group are proved to
be the property of ~~the~~ them.

It can be easily conceded
that the elements to
bring home the offence
contemplated by section
401 & P.C. are all there.
So the difficulty raised
does not seem to arise,
at all in this case.

36. The case viewed in
its broad aspects does not
perhaps find a parallel
in the Annals of ^{the} Police
investigations of this District
so far as my researches
extend. The enquiries
cover a wider range than
can be compressed in
the short space, permitted
to me in this report -
which specially concerns
itself with the operations
of one of the several
gangs of the type that
have come into so
much prominence within
the past 12 months.

The futility of the methods
at present pursued in watching
the Criminal Gangs, ~~the~~ ¹²⁸
- Satisfactory character of the
agency employed, the apathy
and the lack of initiative
and energy displayed through
the enquiries by individual
subordinate officers, the
supine attitude towards
events affecting public weal
characterising our peasant
community the vast field
open to the Criminal classes
to carry on their nefarious
trade with impunity, their
ways of executing their designs
and compassing their sordid
ends, their modes of living
habits of thinking and methods
of acting, their domestic
economy and their social
developments, — these are
among the chief points
on which considerable light
has been thrown by these
investigations. But to a
consideration of these aspects
of the case I shall address

myself so far as that. I would,
however, refer to one
other matter that engrosses
the thoughts of the Deputy
Commissioner and myself
at the present moment
and that is, the all
important topic alluded to
in my memorandum on
the operations of the Ducots
last year. A general
scheme under which these
criminal tribes, who are
from the earliest days of
their existence given to
indolent habits leading to
a career of vice and violence,
could be gradually trained
in some kind of useful
craft and made to taste
the fruits of honest industry,
is a measure of great
urgency as tending to promote
and ensure public welfare

and safety. It is of no less importance as a practical ¹³⁴stop towards the reclamation of these lawless tribes from the pernicious influences to which they are peculiarly subjected. It was thought that by dealing a final blow to one type of the cattle-lifting-gang here and another type of such gang in the distant borders of Panayda Zambak — it would be possible to produce an effect at once deterrent and corrective on the cattle-lifting propensities of the kindred gangs infesting a large tract of country. The stop was taken after due consideration, and at no small sacrifice on the part of the several officers engaged in bringing these culprits to justice. But the failure of the attempt made in this case to mete out condign punishment to these wrong doers is calculated to defeat the object in view.

37. In concluding this part

- the memo I may be
permitted to state that
the investigations and prosecu-
tions in these cases have,
in spite of these disappointing
features, succeeded in
winning the confidence
and unfeigned approbation
of the public, whose
interests they were
intended to serve.

L. Krishna Rao

Asst Supt of Police

Tumkur Dist

2nd July 1902-----
Tumkur

Enclosure to Serial 5

4/a

189 1902/1903 33

FROM

H. S. Dorasamy Iyer Esq.
offg. Deputy Commissioner

TO

Tumkur District
B. H. Venkatavaradisingar
offg. Inspector General of Esq.

Dated

24th

Despatched

Received

} Police in Mysore.
} July 1902

General No.

33

No.

Enclosure No. 4

With reference to Inspector
General's Dockets Nos 763
dated 7th April 1902 and
100/5 dated 4th July 1902, has
the honor to forward here-
with a memo dealing with
one of the cattle lifting
gangs concerned in the
several cases brought to
trial.

2. The undersigned
would suggest that this
able memo be printed
and supplied to all the
Districts in the State, the
exertions of Mr. Krishna Rao
in bringing to justice
these

these cattle-lifters are very praiseworthy indeed and deserve special mention.

3. A memo concerning other gangs, is ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ preparation and will be forwarded on Mr. L. Krishna Rao's return from special duty on which he is about to proceed to Mysore.

/sd/ H. Dorasami Iyer-
offg. Deputy Commissioner
Tumkur District.

"Copy"



offg. Inspector General of Police
J.K. 6/8/1902

OFFICE OF THE
Regd No 6203
4 DEC 1902
DEPT. OF MYSORE
FROM
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OF POLICE IN MYSORE

To
The SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPT.
FILE No. 14542
SERIAL No. 7 17 of 01
Dated

Despatched 3 Dec 1902

Received

General No. 2423
No. 180
Enclosure No. one

Forwarding a statement
showing the description
of cattle found with
the vouchers together with
their disposal at an
auction sale.

Just
4.11.02

Subd.

No order seem necessary. This
is only an enclosure to the 24's letter

HGCPB-5-3-01-1000

of the 19th August in the file.

SN
2-12-02

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 2423
180

DATED ^{December} 3 ^{November} 1902

Enc. *one*

FROM

C. Madiah Esquire, Rao Bahadur

~~THE~~ INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

TO

H. V. Kanyundayya Esquire, M.A. M.L.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

In continuation of this
office letter No: $\frac{540}{34}$ dated 1:8:1902,
I have the honor to forward herewith
a statement shewing the description
of cattle found with the Korchars
together with their disposal at an
auction sale, which formed an enclosure
to No: 33 of the 24th July from the
Deputy Commissioner, Sunkur, with
which the memorandum prepared

by

by the Assistant Superintendent
of Police was to have been submitted
in original to Government.

D. M. S.
Inspector General of Police

List of Cattle possessed by Mendraguthi

- 1 White she Cow calf, horns half an inch in length, the left horn is a little longer
- 2 White Cow, ears torn short, horns...
- 3 White heifer, horns projecting front.
- 4 Black he calf, horns curved.
- 5 Horn of red color, ears torn, and horns projecting to the front.
- 6 White Cow, ears torn.
- 7 Black Cow with long forehead.
- 8 White ox, hay color, or dark white color, ears torn.
- 9 Black, or grey colored steer horns are round.
- 10 Dark red ox horns projecting to the front.
- 11 White he calf, horns bent, inwards.
- 12 Grey she calf.
- 13 Grey or dark white Cow ears torn.
- 14 Dark white colored heifer, ears torn.
- 15 White steer spotted dark.
- 16 White dark red heifer.
- 17 White heifer, horns bent at the extremity.
- 18 Black he calf.
- 19 White Cow with long horns.
- 20 Grey colored she calf.
- 21 Black heifer, broad forehead, horns bent.
- 22 Red Cow, horns bent.
- 23 He calf Chestnut color, horns bent at the extremity.
- 24 White she calf right horn is small.
- 25 White Cow horns bent down.
- 26 Grey she calf.
- 27 Dark white colored she calf.
- 28 White she calf, white spot in the forehead.
- 29 Dark Red Cow with 5 kipples.
- 30 Black Cow ears torn.

List of Cattle possessed by Venkata and

- 31 Black he calf, horns just coming out.
- 32 Red he calf straight horns.
- 33 Dark red she calf.
- 34 Black she calf straight horns.
- 35 Black he calf (young one)

List of Cattle belonging to S.

- 68. White heifer.
- 69 White Cow, ears torn, with horns bent at the end.
- 70 White Cow, ears torn, straight and small horns.
- 71. Grey or dark white she calf, with horns bent forwards.
- 72 Red heifer
- 73 White or dark colored

List of Cattle belonging to Hanasi Venkata Rao

- 74 Black Cow straight horns.
- 75 Grey or red he calf, thick horns.
- 76 Black Cow, ears torn.
- 77 Black bullock, with broad horns.
- 78 White she calf.
- 79 Grey he calf. (Died on 22.5.1902).
- 80 Black or ash colored she calf.
- 81 Black Cow, broad horns.
- 82 White heifer (ears torn).
- 83 Black Cow, with straight forehead.
- 84 White Bullock, Dark Red color.
- 85 Dark white she calf.
- 86 Black Cow.
- 87 Black she calf.
- 88 White she calf.
- 89 Black or dark white Cow.
- 90 Black or dark red Cow.
- 91 White Cow with long horns }
- 92 He calf. }
- 93 Black or dark white bullock.
- 94 White or dark white Cow.

List of

- 95 Black or dark white she calf.
- 96 White she calf.
- 97 White she calf.

1	2	Madarsale of Subli
1	7	Do
2	4	Siddappa of Adagur
2	5	Allisali of Turukarpalya.
1	2	Siddappa of Annanghatta.

recovered from Sivaramiah of Settilhatti

6 20 Subli Bai.
 Total No. 22 121

2	1	Bagavanthiah of Subli
6		Bochreeriah of Subli
1	6	Hyderkhanah of Bobbapett.
2		Madarsale of Subli.
3	8	Do
	7	Do
1	8	Do
1		Do
2		Dassali of Subli
1		Madarsale of Subli.
2	2	Madarsale of Subli
1		Do
	8	Do
	14	Do
1	12	Do
1	8	Do
3	1	Verupakshiah of Subli

Recovered from Lambani

2 Madarsale of Subli

1 8 Do

Total No. 35 21

Ganga.

2		Siddappa of Subli
2	14	Madarsale of Subli

Recovered from Gurusiddiah of Alalaghatta. 4 14 Do

Recovered from Venkatasappa & do 2 4 Achreeriah of Subli.

36. Weaker heifer, white spot on forehead
37. Black bullock, white spot on forehead.
38. Red Cow, with horns bent in front?
39. Black steer with horns bent across
40. Red he calf, horns just coming out.
41. Black Cow with long horns
42. She calf black color

List of Cattle belonging to Kharadi Surti

43. Dark white Cow, ears torn.
44. White heifer, horns bent.
45. Black and White Bullock.
46. Red he calf with horns bent down.
47. White red Cow (heifer).
48. Dark red he calf.
49. Red Cow with white spot on forehead.
50. Black heifer with broad horns.
51. Red steer with long horns.
52. White Cow, straight horns.
53. White she calf (Died on 22. 5. 1901).
54. Grey steer with horns bent down.
55. Dark white Cow, ears torn off, horns bent down.
56. Red she calf with broad horns
57. Black he calf, with straight forehead
58. Black bull with horns projecting in front.
59. White he calf with horns bent down at the extremity.
60. Black he calf with horns one finger in height.
61. Grey dark white she calf (Died on 27. 5. 1901)
62. White heifer, straight horns.
63. Grey heifer with horns four fingers breadth

List of Cattle belonging to Balthra

64. Red she calf with white spots over the body.
65. White Cow with horns projecting in front.
66. Black steer with straight horns.
67. Black or grey Cow with straight and thin horns.

See Kala, Sous, Kama, Sunka & Subba.

8	Hayth sale of Bhik Hemmala.
2	Do
8	Madar sale of Subbi.
2	Do
2 8	Do
1 3 8	Do
1 10	Do
1 2	Do
5 4	Balaramsing of Subbi
9	Do
1 8	Madar sale of Subbi
1	Do
1 10	Do
13	Do
3 6	Do
1 10	Hassim sale of Turukarpalya
2 8	Balaramsing of Subbi
1	Do
26 8	Madar sale of Subbi
1 6	Siddaramsingh of Subbi
1 12	Madar sale of Subbi
2 4	Balaramsingh of Subbi
12	Do
3 4	Chennabasiak of Subbi
2	Siddappa of Adageri
1	Siddappa of Chennasetti halli
12	Balaramsingh of Subbi
8	Madar sale of Subbi
2 2	Do
1 6	Do
86 13	Total Rs.

Recovered from Seetharaman of Pennachalli who bartered the same.
 Recovered from Hanubadr Rangi of Unagahalli who bartered the same.
 Recovered from Rangarasi of Talekoppa, who bartered the same.
 Recovered from Rangappa of Kalaretti halli who bartered the same.
 Do Do Do

Recovered from Sarasamma of Unapathichalli.
 Recovered from Badrappa of Doddasibi.
 Recovered from Muddappa of Doddasibi.
 Do Do Do
 Recovered from Hariah of Doddasibi.
 Recovered from Venkataramsiah of Sibi.
 Recovered from Puttanna of Dinahalli.

Sarasa, Sons of Ranga.

1	Rangiah of Narayana.
2 2	Madar sale of Subbi.
1 12	Dodda of Adageri
1 12	Do
12	Venkataramsa of Subbi.

Malla.

" 10 " Madarsah of Subli

3 "

Do.

5 4

Do.

104

2 " Siddiah of Subli

Recovered from Baniash of Shettihalli.

4 " " Madarsah of Subli

Recovered from Borappa of Umupathihalli. 4. 8 " Appanachari of Subli.

Total Rs. 18 8 "

and Veekaliga (Auctioned on 28-5-1902).

2 8 " Karasa of Mukkankallipal

1 " " Madarsah of Subli

1 4 " Do

3 4 " Do

" 8 " Do

" " "

1 8 " Sangappa of Subli.

2 " " Madarsah of Subli.

12 8 " Do

4 " " Lingachari of Subli

1 6 " Balaramiah of Subli

1 2 " Do

1 12 " Madarsah of Subli

" 12 " Do

1 10 " Do

Recovered from Dossiah of Varthakallipal.

1 8 " Do

1 8 " Do

Recovered from Kariah of Veerakalli.

4 " " Do

Recovered from Gollu Gudanaga of Halsethahalli.

3 4 " Madarsah of Subli

Recovered from Chenniah of Ankasawra.

4 " " Venupakshiah of Subli.

Total Rs. 60 " "

Ganga and Thimma.

1 10 " Rayappa of Subli.

1 " " Madarsah of Subli

1 14 " Huchveeriah of Subli.

- 98 Black she calf.
- 99 Dark colored she calf.
- 100 White or dark white cow.
- 101 White bullock with broad horns.
- 102 White bullock with horns bent down.
- 103 Black cow, ears torn.
- 104 Black or dark white cow, with straight and thin horns.
- 105 Black cow with broad horns.
- 106 Red heifer.
- 107 Black cow with straight horns.
- 108 Dark white she calf.
- 109 Grey she calf.
- 110 Dark white she calf.
- 111 Black cow, ears torn.
- 112 Dark red he calf.
- 113 Dark white cow with horns projecting in front.
- 114 Red steer, with short horns.
- 115 White steer with horns 3 fingers' breadth.
- 116 White cow with horns projecting inwards.
- 117 Black cow, with broad forehead, with small horns and its calf.
- 118 Red or dark grey he calf.
- 119 Grey he calf.
- 120 Black heifer or dark red heifer.
- 121 White she calf.

List of Cattle belonging to Subba Rao

- 122 Black bullock with long horns,
- 123 White cow with horns projecting in front.
- 124 White he calf.
- 125 Black he calf.
- 126 Black cow with its }
127 calf.

144⁸

144	8	Madarsah of Subli.
144	4	Karimnagar of Subli.
2	8	Madarsah of Subli.
3	12	Do.
5	4	Verupakshiah of Subli.
2	.	Madarsah of Subli.
3	.	Do.
1	12	Do.
2	4	Do.
10	4	Karimnagar of Subli.
3	4	Madarsah of Subli.
1	4	Do.
2	8	Karimnagar of Subli.
2	8	Madarsah of Subli.
4	8	Do.
5	.	Do.
1	12	Do.
2	.	Karimnagar of Subli.
1	12	Madarsah of Subli.
8	.	Karimnagar of Subli.
3	4	Karimnagar of Subli.
1	.	Sidda Karimnagar of Subli.
5	12	Hydarsah of Wolsfett.
3	.	Karimnagar of Subli.
Total Rs. 89 8		
Karimnagar.		
7	6	Karimnagar of Subli.
2	8	Madarsah of Subli.
1	12	Do.
2	.	Karimnagar of Subli.
Total Rs. 16 10		

List of Cattle belonging to Sunka, his

128. Dark Red bullock
129 Red heifer ears torn.
130 Black bullock with horns projecting in front.
131 White bullock with horns one span in length.
132 White heifer.
133 Dark red heifer.
134 Dark white Cow with no horns.
135 She calf of no: 134. (Died on 22.5.02).
136 Dark white she calf.

List of Cattle belonging to Sunka

- 137 Black heifer.
138 Dark white heifer.
139 Black Cow, with broad horns.
140 Dark white Cow ears torn.
141 White she calf.
142 Dark white steer.
143 White Cow, stout, with small horns.
144 Red she calf.
145 Dark work she calf.
146 Red heifer.

List of Cattle belonging to

- 147 Dark bullock, with broad horns.
148 Dark white steer with horns projecting in front.
149 Dark red Cow.
150 Dark red heifer.
151 White Cow with horns projecting in front.
152 Red heifer, rather thin.

List of Cattle belonging

153. Dark red heifer.
154 Dark red she calf (Died on 21.5.02).

n Venkata and Chikabaga.

	5 4.	Madarsah of Subli.
	3 8.	Balaramsingh of Subli.
	3 .	Madarsah of Subli.
	3 4.	Balaramsingh of Subli.
Recovered from Karai Ramu of Alalaghalla	8 4.	Do.
Recovered from Shethihalli Lingappa.	4 .	Madarsah of Subli.
Recovered from Thimamma son of Mudappa Talekoppa.	2 8.	Do.
Recovered from Begar Jansah of Talekoppa.	3 .	Ranga of Adjonahalli.
Total Rs: 32 12.		

and Son Senka.

	2 8.	
	4 8.	
	4 12.	
	5 .	
	2 .	
	4 6.	
Recovered from Lambani Rama of Varthikatta.	6 4.	
Recovered from Karasingiah of Talekoppa.	1 .	
Recovered from Himmuriah of Kitatakkoppa.	1 10.	
Recovered from Chik Malla.	4 6.	
Total Rs: 36 6.		

Sanna Venkata (Sale held on 29.6.1962)

	2 .	Madarsah of Subli.
	1 12.	Do.
	2 8.	Do.
	2 12.	Thimmiah of Subli.
	1 8.	Madarsah of Subli.
Recovered from Bussappa of Tippur.	2 8.	Do.
13 .		

Sidda Rama.

2 .	Madarsah of Subli.
-----	--------------------

- 155. White Cow ears torn.
- 156. White she calf.
- 157. Dark red bullock
- 158. White bullock with broad horns.

List of cattle belonging to E

- 59 White he calf with broad horns.
- 160 Black Cow, ears torn
- 161 Red bullock with broad horns.
- 62 Dark white he calf.
- 63 Red he calf.
- 164 Dark white heifer.
- 165 Grey steer.
- 166 Black he calf.
- 167 White Cow.
- 168 Black bullock with broad horns.
- 169. White Cow, ears torn.

List of cattle belonging to

- 70 Black he calf.
- 71 Black he calf
- 72 Dark red Cow.
- 73 Dark bullock with broad horns.
- 174 Dark white steer.
- 175 Black bullock with short horns.
- 76 White or Dark red Cow, ears torn.
- 177 Black she calf.
- 178 White Cow (died on 22-8-02).
- 179. Red she calf.

List of cattle belonging

- 180 White she calf
- 181 Dark white he calf.
- 182. Dark white he calf

Recovered from Pujari Chitt Kempa of
Chitturayakantalli.

2 12 . Madarsale of Subli
2 . . Harinsale of Subli
1 . . Madarsale of Subli

2 12 . Do -

Total Rs. 10 8 .

1 8 . Madarsale of Subli.

2 8 . Do

1 12 . Balaramsingh of Subli.

1 8 . Channarsale of Subli.

2 . . Madarsale of Subli.

2 1 . Do

12 . Hydersale of Dolepet.

2 . . Channarsale of Subli.

3 . . Madarsale of Subli

6 8 . Harinsale of Subli.

3 8 . Reddappa of Subli.

Total Rs. 27 1 .

antadi Samma Ramas.

1 . . Madarsale of Subli.

1 8 . Do

3 . . Do

7 . . Balaramsingh of Subli

7 4 . Madarsale of Subli

15 12 . Ranganna of Hale Subli

6 4 . Rachiah of Subli.

1 10 . Madarsale of Subli.

. . .

Recovered from Siri Thimmiah of Talekoppa

Total Rs. 45 2 .

Musaliga.

1 12 . Balaramsingh of Subli

1 8 . Madarsale of Subli

3 . . Do

183. Dark white spotted he calf. (died on 22.5.02).
 184 Black he calf with twisted horns.
 185 Dark white he calf.
 86 White heifer ears torn.
 187. Dark white she calf.

List of cattle belonging to -

- 188 Dark white heifer.
 189 White she calf.
 190 Dark red she calf.
 191 Red heifer.
 92 Dark white cow.
 93 Dark white Bullock.
 94 White he calf. (died on 22.5.02).
 95 White merging to red heifer with ears torn.
 96. White cow with right horn smaller than the left.

List of cattle belonging

- 97 White heifer.
 98 Dark white spotted she calf.
 99 Dark coloured cow.
 100 Dark white he calf.
 101. White heifer with small horns.
 102 Black cow with horns projecting in front.
 103. White cow, with broad horns.
 104 Red steer.
 105 White heifer.
 106 Dark white cow with round horns.
 107 Dark white cow with broad horns.
 108 Black cow with
 109 Dark white calf. }
 110 Red she calf.

- 111 Dark white bullock with broad forehead, received from Chithmayakumballi
 ears Cropped.

4 . .	Madarsah of Subli.
2 12 .	Do
5 . .	Siddappa of Subli.
3 . .	Balaramsingh of Subli.
<u>Total Rs.</u>	<u>21 12 .</u>

5 . .	Madarsah of Subli.
1 10 .	Thammiah of Subli.
1 6 .	Channarsah of Subli.
1 12 .	Madarsah of Subli.
5 4 .	Balaramsingh of Subli.
5 2 .	Siddappa of Subli.
. . .	
2 4 .	Madarsah of Subli.

Recovered from Karkatari Gouda of Rayanahalli. 2 . . — Do —

Total Rs. 24 6 .

Thammiah.

1 12 .	Madarsah of Subli.
2 . .	Patla of Subli.
6 . .	Siddappa of Subli.
1 4 .	Sidhuangia of Subli.
4 4 .	Ibrahim Sah of Subli.
2 10 .	Madarsah of Subli.
4 4 .	Do
5 12 .	Do
2 8 .	Hydersah of Dobsfell
4 . .	Madarsah of Subli.
1 4 .	Do

Recovered from Agabali Karijindiah of Alalaghatta. 6 4 . Do

. 8 . — Do —

Total Rs. 42 6 .

Recovered from Kulavadi Chenna Bhand. 1 14 . Madarsah of Subli.

- 12 Dark red bullock, with long horns of which the left horn is bent behind and the right horn is Crooked to the left side; and branded on the upper part of the left hoof.
- 13 Black bullock with white spots over the body. ¹⁵Two ears are torn a little.
- 14 White he calf, branded on the nose, broad forehead with straight horns, and branded on four thighs.
- 15 Dark white cow, with horns projecting to the front and branded on the nose and thighs.
- 16 White cow with horns projecting to the front.
- 17 Dark red cow, with ears torn and horns projecting to the front and branded on four thighs.
- 18 Dark red cow with horns projecting to the front and branded on the thighs.

= The sale proceeds of hides mentioned in the Mal report of Nos. and Rana. Sons of Ejjamau Vankabiga. No. I.

- 2 Do. — of hides referred in the property list reported to the Magistrate
- 3 Do. ————— Nos. 7. 8. 9. 11. 14. 15. 18. 20. 21. 28. 30. ✓
- 4 Do. ————— Nos. 2. 3. 4. (Three hides)
- 5 Do. ————— Nos. 1. 5. 7. 8. 9. 10 (Six hides).
- 6 Do. ————— Nos. 6. 9. 16 (Three hides)
- 7 Do. ————— Nos. 13. 21. 22. 23 & 24 (Five hides).

Dodda Rana's Gang.

- 2 Do. of hides referred to in the property list submitted of Nos. 2 & 11.
- 3 Do. Do. Do. Nos. 5. 7. & 12.
- 4 Do. Do. Do. Nos. 2 & 10.
- 5 Do. Do. Nos. 15, 4 (Two hides) Vide Auction Sale list no. 9.
- 6 Do. Do. Nos. 1. 14. 5 & 15 Four hides
- 7 Do. Do. Nos. 17, 8 (Two hides) Vide auction list no. 13
- 8 Do. Do. No. 5 (One).
- 9 Do. Do. Nos. 8 & 10 (Two).
- 10 Do. Do. Nos. 1. 4 & 6 (Three).

————— Total amount
in rupees

————— Total amount realised by the sale of Cattle & the hides is Rs. Six

Recoveries from Goldsmith Pittanarasasah.
of Ramankalli.

Madarasale of Subli.

Recoveries from Kulavadi Chennabasava 4 6.
of Ramankalli.

Do.

Recoveries from Harasawa of Astrihawl 3 12.

Do.

Recoveries from Kulavadi Bidda of
Shodda Ramapura. 13 8.

Do.

Recoveries from Chennabasava Kulavadi
of Ramankalli. 13 8.

Do.

Recoveries from Agasalai Chenna.

Neerachari's son Surappa of Soddarapura 10. Do.

Recoveries from Rangavarka of Astrihawl 5 4. Malik sale of Do.

Total Rs. 55 4.

1. 2. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9 of Holfake Sunka, Subli

5 14. Madarasale of Subli.

nos. 7, 8. belonging to Sarava & Venkata Sons of
Rangavarka I

10. Do.

to Haradi Sunka, Sunda and Rangavarka III

2. 7. Mohamed Kassim sale of Subli

to Sathpadi Gauga no. IV.

2. Madarasale of Subli.

to Sathpadi Malla no. V.

1 15. Kassim sale of Subli.

to Haradi Venkata, Ram & Venkatesa II

2 11. Do.

to Haradi Kaga, Gauga & Thimma no. VIII

1 4. Madarasale of Subli.

to Sunka, Son Venkata & Chichi Kaga no. II

1 13. Jakrussin sale of Cheluv.

to Sunka son Sunka.

no. III. 2 15. Kassim sale of Subli.

to Pikkal Venkata alias Sanna Venkata
no. IV.

2 6. Jakrussin sale of Cheluv.

to Doddaranga no. V.

2 8. Do.

to Sunka no. VI.

2 1. Do.

to Haradi Sanna Rang no. VII

2 10. Do.

to Masalega. no. VIII

2 4. Madarasale of Subli.

to Thimma. no. IX.

1 14. Do.

to Thammaga & son Venkata.

1 3. Do.

realised by the sale of hides including 8. 35 9.

referred above.

hundred & eighty four & annas eleven out. 684 11.

Name of the Donors.

Jajdwan Meindragethi, Venkata, Sons Sunka, Subba & Rama.
Ranga's Sons Venkatiga and Narasa.
Kavadi Sunka's Sons Gunda and Rama.
Sathpadi Ganga.
Sathpadi Malla.
Kavadi Venkatiga, Sons Rama & Venkatiga.

Kavadi Dodda Ranga's Gang.

Kavadi Nagri's Son Subba.
Sunka, Sons Venkatiga and Chik Raja.
Sunka son Sunka.
Thikkal Venkatiga alias Sanna Venkata.
Dodda Rama.
Sunka.
Kavadi Sanna Rama.
Sathpadi Mysaliga.
Sathpadi Thinnu.
Sathpadi Thammiga & son Venkatiga.

Amount realised by the sale of 8 Cattle which came from
Chikmayakanchalli Taluq excluding 1 belonging to Dodda Rama.
— That amount realised in the auction sale of Cattle & hid

ised.

Amount realised through sale of cattle.			Amount realised through sale of			Total.					
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
86.	13	"	5	14	"	92	11	"			
22	12	"	"	10	"	23	6	"			
35	2	"	2	9	"	37	11	"			
12	"	"	2	"	"	14	"	"			
18	8	"	1	15	"	20	7	"			
89	8	"	1	4	"	90	12	"			
Total			324	11	"	16	15	"	341	10	"

Supposes Six hundred and eighty four and annas eleven only.

P. J. Q.

Statement showing the amount realised by sale of Cattle and the hides.

Name of the Holders.	No. of cattle put to auction sale	No. of hides put to auction	Amount realised.	
			Rs.	a. p.
1. Bhairadraguthi Rama, Sunka and Subba.	30	8	92	11
2. Venkata Son of Ranga.	12	2	23	6
3. Kavadi Sunka, Gunda and Rama.	19	12	37	11
4. Battipadi Ganga.	4	3	14	
5. Battipadi Malla.	6	6	20	7
6. Kavadi Venkataiga. Rama & Venkataiga.	20	3	62	11
7. Kavadi Saka, Ganga, Thimma.	27	5	90	12
8. Saka's Son Subba of Doddarama's Gang.	6	-	16	10
9. Sunka, Son Venkata & Chik Saka	11	2	46	9
10. Sunka Son Sunka	10	3	39	5
11. Sama Venkata.	6	2	15	6
12. Kavadi Doddarama.	10	2	56	4
13. Sunka.	11	4	29	2
14. Kavadi Sama Rama	9	2	47	12
15. Muraliga.	7	1	23	4
16. Thimma.	8	2	25	4
17. Thammiga.	14	3	43	9
	210	60	684	11

The amount realised in the sale of 260 Cattle and 60 hides is Rs. 684. 11. and this has been deposited in the Taluk Treasury on the 3rd June 1952 and the same is noted in the Cash Book.

Note:- The Holders had 365 Cattle when they came to Chelvi on the 27th and 30th September 1951; of these, 84 Cattle were identified to be stolen, 52 died of starvation, 36 burnt with the ryots by the Holders (Total 172).

Excluding the above number there were 193 head of Cattle of

59 head of Cattle which were bartered in other Taluqs and within the limits of Ichelur and Puradaphatti Station were also recovered. Of these, 34 head of Cattle belonging to ryots were obtained by the Thorchers by bartering and they were returned to the ryots. Of the remaining 218 Cattle 8 died after publication of their sale by auction. The rest of the Cattle viz 210 with 60 hides were sold in public auction.

Statement showing the Cattle which were bartered by the Thorchers with the Ryots.

Source of the village where bartering took place.	Source of the ryots who bartered the Cattle with the Thorchers.	Descriptive mark of the bartered Cattle.	Cattle	From whom bartered and name of the Thorcher who bartered the source.
Talekoppa.	Gooloor Rangamma.	White she. calf	1.	Mendragutti Rama.
		Black heifer	1.	
Do.	Giri Thimmiah.	Red heifer	1.	Havadi Sanna Rama
		Red calf.	1.	Mussaliga.
Do.	Narasimhaiah.	Red she calf.	1.	Sunka's son Sunka.
		Red heifer	1.	Mussaliga.
4.	Do.	Mudlappaiah Thimmiah.	White or grey Cow & its calf.	2 Sunka's son Venkatiga.
5.	Do.	Rajeevariah's son Thimma.	Black heifer	1 Havadi Naga.
6.	Do.	Javar Linga.	Grey she calf	1 Sunka's son Venkatiga
7.	Do.	Narasimhaiah.	Grey calf.	1 Sunka's son Sunka.
8.	Do.	Bagar Chikannaiah	Red heifer	1 Do.
9.	Rangauhalli	Venkatara Souda	White Cow	1 Thimma.
10.	Ankasauroa	Chenniah.	White heifer	1 Havadi Venkatiga.
11.	Do.	Bagar Ucha	White she calf	1 Havadi Naga.
12.	Penniahalli	Lambani Jirah	White heifer	Havadi Sunka.
		Grey heifer.	1.	
13.	Do.	Lambani Seetharama.	White Cow	1 Mendragutti Rama.
14.	Varthakatte	Bobalai Souda	White Cow	1 Havadi Naga, Sanga an Thimma.
15.	Do.	Boche Holli	Black Cow & its black calf.	1 } Sagar's son Subba.

16	Varthikkatte	Lambani Handian.	Red Cow & Calf	2	Sunka, & son Sunka.
17	Do.	Lambani Rama.	White fat Cow	1	Do.
18	Do.	Doddiah	Grey Cow and dark white calf	1	Karadi Venkata
19	Alalaghatta	Hanniah, Shop Keeper	Black he Calf	1	Rama & Venkata.
20	Do.	Basappa of Jipour	White Cow	1	Karadi Sanna Rama.
21	Do.	Ajam Syba	Cow of Chestnut color and its calf.	2	Sathpadi Malla.
22	Do.	Tar Chikka Ranga	Dark brown Cow & its he calf.	2	Karadi Soda Rao
23	Do.	Guru siddiah.	Black steer	1	Sathpadi Ganga
24	Do.	Shankar narasappa.	White Cow	1	Kaga's son Subba
25	Do.	Agasali Gangundiah	Black Cow & its calf	2	Thammiga & son Ven
26	Do.	Karadi Basiah.	Dark white Cow & its calf	2	-
27	Do.	Venkatappa	White Cow with black spots	1	Sathpadi Ganga,
28	Do.	Thuri Soga.	White Cow & its calf.	2	Sunka's son Venkata & Chikka Soga.
29	Do	Thuri Rama	White heifer	1	Do.
30	Setti halli.	Sivaramiah	Black Cow & its calf	2	Ranga's son Venkat
31	Do.	Sanniah	Brown heifer	1	Sathpadi Malla.
32	Do.	Saga-ppe	Dark brown heifer	1	Sunka & son Venkatiga
33	Do.	Karish of Sivarahatti	White Cow & its calf.	2	Karadi Venkata, Rama and Venkata.
34	Unaganala	Thambada Ranga.	Black Grey she calf	1	Rama, Sunka & Subba.
35	Do. Gollarhatti	Thammiga "	Black Cow.	1	Soga, Ganga & Thimmu
36	Do.	Tharash "	Red heifer	1	Tharadi Sanna Rama.
37	Do.	Kudarai Shoddi.	Red Cow & its calf	2	- Do -

38	Sira Talig Kalsettihalli.	Gangappa	Red she calf, Black Cow & Red he calf.	3	Thammiga, Son Venkat Rama, Sunka and Subba.
39	Do.	Thempasila.	Red he calf.	1	Soga, Ganga & Thimmu.
40	Do.	Gollar Bud Soga.	Dark white steer	1	Karadi Venkatiga, Rama and Venkata
41	Do.	Balaji Gorava.	Dark white he calf.	1	Soga, Ganga & Thimmu.
42	Unapathihalli	Karasa.	White she calf.	1	Rama, Sunka & Subba.
43	Do.	Banniah.	White or rather brown Cow	1	Sathpadi Malla.
44	Dodda Sike	Badappa.	White Cow.	1	Rama, Sunka & Subba.
45	Do.	Thudiah	White or brown calf Dark white she calf.	2	Subba.
46	Do.	Tharish	White she calf	1	-

47. Aggarhar	Venkataramiah.	Red Cow	1	
48. Vinnarhalli.	Puttanna.	Black Cow	1	
49. Chikmagalurhalli Taluk	Chenna Basara.	White or brown bullock	1	Dodda Rama
		Black Cow, spotted white	1	Do
		Black Cow spotted white	1	Do
Do	Puthamarasachary	Black bullock spotted, white.	1	Chik. Sagar.
Dodda Ramapura	Siddah.	Black Cow spotted white	1	Dodda Rama.
Do	Agasali Putta Jorasa.	Dark red Cow.	1	Do
53. Hashrihaval	Hannuriah.	White he calf	1	Chik. Sagar.
54. Do.	Rangasetha.	Dark brown Cow.	1	Do
55. Do.	Pujari Chik Kempa.	White bullock	1	Do
Total			76	

Of the 76 Cattle 14 were seized by the Police in Case No. $\frac{3}{40}$, 3 were sold to the ryots and the remaining 59 Cattle were recovered from the ryots and put to auction.

Jimmethur
31st July 1952

Krishna Rao
Asst. Superintendent of Police
Jimmethur District

no: $\frac{4537}{269}$ S-2

D/L 2nd of 13/00.
- of Office of the 13
Inspector General of Police
in Mysore
Dated, Bangalore 12 February 1902

No:

En:

SECTION	Police
FILE NO	40601-02
SERIAL	7

From

C. Madiak, Esquire, Rao Bahadur,
Inspector General of Police in Mysore

To

H. V. Nanjundayya, Esquire, M.A.M.
Secretary to the Govt of Mysore,
General and Revenue Department

Sir,

With reference to your docket
no: $\frac{16331}{1422}$ dated the 3rd April 1902,
and subsequent reminders thereon,
calling for a report on the result
of the cattle-lifting cases in the
Hassan District, I have the honor to
forward herewith for the information
of Government, copies of Hassan
Deputy Commissioner's docket no:

no: 285 dated 26th November 1902 and
the Memoranda prepared by Mr. ¹⁶⁰ ~~Hunz~~ Hussain showing the measures
adopted by him in the matter and
to state that I have nothing to
add to what the Deputy Commissioner
of Hassan has stated.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obedient servant

F. M. M. N.
Inspector General of Police
M.

From Enclure to Serial No. 200,
L. Devaraj Urs, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner,
Hassan District.

To
C. Madiah, Esquire, Rao Bahadur,
Inspector General of Police in Mysore
Mangalore.

Dated 24th November 1902.

No: 285. En: one

His no: 1169 dated 20th
September 1902 forwarding copy of
docket no: $\frac{3618}{7816}$ - dated 11th idem.
addressed by the Secretary to
Government for the Submission
of a report regarding the result
of the trial of the Cattle lifting
Cases Committed in this District.

With reference to the above,
has the honor to forward
herewith a memo prepared by
the Superintendent of Police.

The memo appears to be

exhaustive and, the undersigned
has nothing ~~more~~ to add to it.
He requires to state that what
all could be done in the matter
has been done by the Superintendent
and, the undersigned has satisfied
himself of the same by personal
inquiries.

Signed) A. Devaraj Urs
Deputy Commissioner
Hassan District.

"Copy"

Y. M. N. N. N.
Inspector General of Police.

Suo. to L. 7

With reference to the memo of the Inspector General of Police no: 783 dated the 9th April, I beg to state that, on the 30th of November last, Mr. L. Krishna Rao, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tumkur District, wrote a letter to me about certain Dorachan gangs that had been detained in his District on suspicion of being cattle-lifters and gave certain instructions as to the way in which the enquiry was to be conducted. But prior to this, he deputed an officer of his District (Inspector Sreenivasa Murugesu of the Jubbi Taluk) on special duty for the purpose and at his instance, a case of cattle lifting was taken up by the Arsikere Police. The case was, on the face of it, of a doubtful nature. The complainant alleged that he had lost the cattle.

cattle 5 or 5½ months prior to his
complaint. And, it was very strange
that ~~he~~ had not given information
of the same to the Police Station
though there was one at the place.
The complainant failed besides to
establish that the cattle seized
belonged to him and the case
was therefore discharged by the
Maidar Magistrate of Arsikere.

With all this, widest publicity
possible was given to the fact that
a large number of cattle believed
to be stolen property were seized in
the Tumkur District and the
Police Officers were directed to
send the losers of cattle if any to
the Tumkur District for
identification. A list of cattle
stolen or lost in the several
Talukhs of the district was ordered
to be made and the owners thereof
were asked to go to the Tumkur
District to identify them.

Inspector Shrinani Rao
and Jamedar Himmiah were

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were deputed to beat out the
parts of the District visited by
the gang for the purpose mentioned
above and were further instructed
to find out whether these Korchas
had sold or bartered any
cattle in the villages. It was found
that the people of Basvaggatta, a
village in the Hassan Taluk, had
lost a herd of cattle on the 3rd of
May. The owners thereof were sent
to Chelur (Gubbi Taluk) but they
returned saying that their cattle
were not to be found there. Some
people from Halebidu who
had lost their cattle about the
time the gang visited the District
were also sent but they returned
with the same result. These persons
were asked to see the herds seized
at Kallambella (Sira Taluk) and
Asikere (Paragada Taluk) but they
refused to go to those places. It
was then proposed by Mr L. Nris-
hna Rao to collect the scattered
cattle at one place so as to avoid
to the people the trouble of visiting
distant places and on hearing
from him I shall ask the

people to go to the Tumkur District
once more and identify their cattle.

In cases where cattle are seized
under suspicious circumstances
what should be done is to give the widest
publicity possible to the fact so that
the owners of the cattle lost may go
and identify them. The description
of the cattle seized will have to
be published and in cases in which
any cattle have been bartered
or sold, their ownership should be
traced.

All these things have been
done in this District. To depute a
Special Officer to work up these cases
will have a bad appearance as
it will expose him to the suspicion
of settling up complaints and I
have therefore refrained from doing
so. Any other instructions which
the Inspector General will be
pleased to give will be duly carried
out.

23rd April 1902 }
Signed M. Humza Hussein
Superintendent of Police
Hassan District

"6 copy"

M. Humza Hussein
Inspector General of Police

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On the 2nd of ~~October~~ November 19

I received a D.O. letter dated the 30th November from Mr. L. Krishnak Assistant Superintendent of Police Tumkur District, stating that in the months of June and July certain gangs of Korrachars who were wandering in the Kadur and Hassan Districts for some time past had entered the Tumkur District with several herds of cattle, that on comparing the actual number with that mentioned in the Gang Forms there were large excesses noticeable and concluding thereby that systematic cattle lifting on an extensive scale was practised by these Korrachars in the Districts of Kadur, Hassan and Tumkur. So far as this District was concerned, he made particular mention of a gang which went to Chiknalkank under Gang Forms Nos: 11 and 12 of the Girduggere Out post, from the Halkee Out post, on January with 162 head of cattle. As this gang had only a

a total number of 105 head of cattle
under the two forms on their arrival
at the Girdargere Post between the
28th ~~Feb~~ 25th of February, Mr. Krishna Rao
thought that the difference was due
to augmentation of the stocks by cattle
lifting and proceeded to give
instructions as to the manner in which
inquiry into the matter was to be
conducted, instead of imparting
the information for such action
as we deemed fit to take.

On receipt of this letter, I
examined the District Crime Register
in order to ascertain how far the
statements made in the letter were
borne out by fact and found that
the number of cattle lifting cases
reported during the year was about
the normal. There were other considerations
besides in the way of accepting the
theory of Mr. Krishna Rao which was
based upon the assumption that
the entries made in the Gang forms
were quite correct. Any man
who has any knowledge of the
working of the Police knows that the
Daffedars do not generally collect
all the cattle in one place and count
them before preparing the Gang forms.

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They Content themselves with ~~just~~ asking the Head men of the Gang the number of Cattle they have in their possession and enter the figures given by them in the forms. The Korachars do not generally give out the true number of Cattle they have in their possession for fear of exactions on the part of the Daffedar and the Constables but understate the actual number as much as possible. The Gang of Yaltina Korachars, as the name denotes, deal in cattle and there was nothing strange in the Gang under question increasing the Stocks by about 57 head of Cattle during their stay within the limits of the Halkei Station for a period of about five months. And lastly, there was the possibility of the stock being multiplied by fresh births of Calves. For these reasons, it appeared to me that the conclusions drawn by Mr. L. Krishna Rao were of a rather sweeping nature and I could not therefore adopt them without making independent inquiry into the matter.

In the meantime, a prosecution for Cattle lifting was launched against three Korachars before the Amildar - Magistrate.

Magistrate of Arsikere at the instance
of the Tumkur Police ^{Mr. D. Krishna Rao}
had, prior to writing the letter mentioned
above, sent Inspector Sreenivasengar
to Arsikere Taluk in search of complainant
for the cattle found in possession of the
Korachars (yong) detained at Belur;
and, at the instance of the latter, the
case mentioned above was taken on the
file of the Banavani Station. The case
was on the face of it, of a doubtful
nature. The Complainant stated that
about 5 or 5½ months prior to his
complaint, he lost, one night, 8 head
of cattle from his garden at Hawkatti.
This was all the live stock that he
possessed and it was strange that
he did not lodge the information
either before the Patel, or the Daffedar
though there was a Police Station at
the place. The case failed as the
Complainant did not satisfactorily
establish the identity of the cattle
claimed by him, and I think the
accused were rightly discharged.
Mr. D. Krishna Rao himself seems
to have entertained some misgivings
about the case. He wrote to me in
his letter dated the 30th November
that he came to know that morning
that the Korachars taken to Arsikere
(under arrest) by the Jamadar of that
Taluk

Taluk were ~~7~~⁷ happily bribing ~~the~~^{the} Complainant to disown the ~~the~~^{the} article identified by him and taken to Arsikere. I could not understand how these Korachas who were properly vested in the Gubbi Taluk and whose persons were searched and property found thereon seized; could have had the means to bribe two Complainants. It could not have been possible for their brother Korachas to do so, for, these Korachas who, as stated by Mr. L. Krishna Rao in his letter to Mr. N. Subba Rao of Kadur dated the 18th July (a copy of which was kindly sent by him for my information) were 'marching rapidly' in his District, were under the close surveillance of the Tumkur Police for upwards of 5 months prior to the period under reference and there was no chance of their escaping to Arsikere to help the accused in the case.

Under the circumstances mentioned above, further action did not appear to me to be called for. But on the 15th of January 1902, I received

received a communication from the
late officiating Inspector General of
Police which was a copy of his letter
no: $\frac{3244}{237}$ dated the 11th January addressed
to the Secretary to the Government of
Mysore, Revenue and General departments,
the last para of which ran as follows:-

"I hope soon to be able similarly to
tender our thanks to the Officers of the
Hassan District, as I am in expectation
of favourable results in the requisition
made to them." No requisition of
any sort was made prior to this by
the late officiating Inspector General
of Police, and though this requisition
was strictly speaking one made to
the Magistrate, I set about taking the
necessary steps in furtherance of the
object desired by the Inspector
General of Police, seeing that he had
adopted the views of Mr. L. Krishnarao
and had approved of his action.

In cases in which cattle are
seized under suspicious circumstances,
what is to be done is to give the widest
possible publicity to the fact, to publish
the descriptive roll of the cattle and
circulate it widely, and in cases

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in which the cattle have been sold or bartered, to their owners. The object to be steadily kept in view is to let the owners of cattle themselves take the initiative, for, to depute a Special Officer for the purpose would expose him to the suspicion of getting up complainants. It was for this reason and for the reason that the working up of cattle lifting cases did not require any special skill or detective ability, that I did not concede to the wishes of Mr. L. Krishnakao, who wanted a Special Officer to be deputed for the purpose and to be sent on to him to work under his instructions.

I therefore gave the necessary instructions upon the points mentioned above to all the Police Officers in the District and had a list of cattle which had been lifted, or which had strayed, made in the several Taluk which could have been accessible to the Kavadhars, and advised the owners thereof to go and identify their cattle in the Sumkive District. Some of them went there but did not find their cattle. I deputed further, two officers of the District, Inspector Thirumal Rao and

and Jamadon Hiranniah to beat
the places traversed by the Korchas
gangs in this district - and to adopt
the measures stated above. It was found
that the people of Basavagutta, Hasran
Laluk, had lost a herd of cattle on
the 3rd of May. The owners thereof went
to Cheluvu, Subbi Laluk, to identify the
cattle in the herd seized there, but they
returned saying that their cattle were
not to be found in it. A gang of Korchas
had left Alkuru on the 3rd of May
and travelling in the direction of
Harnahalli and Salgame, had arrived
at Bikkode on 11th May 1901, when it
was found that they had 50 head
of cattle with them, the number entered
in the gang form being 12. The Korchas
stated that they had purchased the
extra number from one Rama, a Korchas,
residing permanently within the limits
of the Harnahalli Station. The explanation
was accepted at the time and no further
action was taken in the matter. Mr.
Krishna Rao wrote to me to say that
this gang might have stolen the herd
of Basavagutta; and, as the gang had
left Alkuru on the very day on which
the herd was lost, he suggested that
they might have employed a female
decoy and driven ^{away the herd.} Of course, there was
no

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no evidence in support of this ^{theory} ~~theory~~ but it appeared to me as extremely improbable that the gang would have travelled in the direction of Basavagatta if it had lifted the herd belonging to that village. There was every probability of the stolen cattle being recognized by the owners and their friends, and the Korchets would never have taken such a foolish step. It is therefore plain that, if the Basavagatta herd was lifted at all, the Halkur gang is not responsible for it and the increase observed at Bikkode Sta is not due to augmentation from the source. The increase therefore must have been due to one of the causes mentioned in Para 2 above. As for the loss of Basavagatta herd, there are number of professional cattle lift in the district amongst the Holayers and the Mahomedans who sell the stolen cattle to butchers in different places. The people of Basavagatta have gone in search of their cattle as far as Doddaballapur and had the cattle been alive or had they been with the Korchets who were in the neighbourhood of their village, they would have surely found them out. It is very probable that the cattle were disposed of in small batches.

and were slaughtered soon after;
and, hence it is ~~that~~ ^{no} trace whatever
was obtained of them in spite of the
thorough search made by the owners.

All the measures adopted by
me were reported to the late Inspector
General of Police in a memo which
was submitted to him, with the Deputy
Commissioner's docket no: A dated the
25th April and instructions were asked
for as to further action to be taken
in the matter. In his reply no: $\frac{5139}{195}$
dated the 17th May, he stated as
follows: "If the Superintendent thinks
that all that was needed was done
and the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied
therewith, there is an end of the matter."
It will be seen from it, that the
measures adopted in the District have
apparently met with his approval
and all that could be done in the
matter has been done.

I may state here that the
Arisikere case was reopened in the Chief
Court when the Kovachers were charged
under Section 409, but the Judge Mr.
H. V. Nanjundaswamy, not only discharged
them but, if my information is correct,
refused to treat the Cattle seized as
stolen property. This judgment therefore

therefore supports my view of ^{the} ease and shows that Mr. L. H. H. Row's Conclusions were hastily arrived at.

In Conclusion, I beg to state that every Police Officer who has had any practical experience of Police work knows that amongst Kachars may be found dacoits, House-breakers and Cattle-lifters, but the difficulty has always been to catch them when they are in possession of stolen property. If they gain the least time, the stolen property is hopelessly lost. It is for this reason that in the Series of dacoities committed by them in 1897-1898 and 1901-1902 little or no property was recovered. It is within the common knowledge of all that the local Cattle-lifters, if they steal an animal, then take it 20 or 30 miles in one night before the owner becomes aware of the loss. Much more so with the Kachars who, after they lift the cattle, they remove them in a few days to His Majesty's Territory and dispose of them there, and hence it is that they have so long escaped detection.

Hassan

Signed M. Hussain Hussain
Superintendent of Police

"Copy"
Inspector General of Police

Draft D.O.

Dear Mr. Madiah

FILE No.

~~660100~~ 170105

SERIAL No.

~~80~~

I am desired
to forward herewith a memo

from Mr. L. Krishna Rao,
Superintendent of Police, re-
-porting on the results of the
Cattle - lifting Cases of the Tum-
-kur + Kadur Dist, received
with your predecessor's letter
No. $\frac{540}{34}$ dated the 1st August
1902, and to request that
you will be so good as to

favor look into your own
opinion ~~in the matter.~~
~~as the measures~~
~~adopted by the Police Dept.~~
~~in the investigation of the~~
~~Cases in question.~~

I am,
Yours sincerely

12/03/03

Bangalore

nd

22 August 1903

SECTION	19 Police
FILE NO.	111-100-21
SERIAL No.	17 of 01

Remains destroyed

Dear Mr Nanjundayya

With reference to your D.O. requesting my opinion on the work done by Mr L.Kristna Rao , Superintendent of Police , Tumkur District , in detecting several cases of Cattle Theft and bringing to justice a notorious gang of Korachas , I beg to state that the elaborate memo of the Superintendent shows the various measures adopted to detect the cases and the results of the investigation . It will be seen from this that several cases ended in conviction and a very large number of cattle was restored to the owners .

It is generally the case , that when cattle are

lost the owners thereof make a search for them for a ---
length of time in the hope of discovering them in the --
Cattle Pounds &c and then give up all further action. In
very few cases , however , the parties give intimation of
the loss to the Amildar , who contents himself by merely
circulating the information among all the Cattle Pound-
Keepers . The Police , therefore , get no information of
these cases as the parties will not be in a position to
establish that a theft has taken place . Thus the complaint
of the loss of cattle , whether by theft or straying find
no place in the Police records and the result is that --
several cases break down in the same way as the one in
the Arsikere Taluk noted by the Superintendent in his memo

Notwithstanding these difficulties Mr Krishna Rao

prosecuted a large number of cases to conviction and the result was satisfactory . Here I must not omit to mention that the action of the Police cannot but be characterised as high-handed in as much as out of 365 head of cattle --- seized by the Police only 84 were identified as having been stolen from the owners , and the rest ^{were} ~~was~~ disposed of under the orders of the Magistrate , it is said , on the application of the accused . The grounds on which the latter step was taken were that for want of fodder many cattle had died and were dying and that the accused had no relations on the spot to take care of them . It is not easy at this distance of time to say that the application was made voluntarily or under pressure , for it must be remembered that the accused were at the time under Police custody and the sale proceeds of the unclaimed cattle -- appear to have been utilised for recovering the fines ---

inflicted on them . Seizure of all cattle whether or not stolen or suspected to have been stolen, was not under -- ordinary circumstances justifiable , but considering the class to which the accused belong and the number of cattle that were identified , the extraordinary action adopted by the Police in having detained the whole herd is excusable though it savoured of high-handedness as remarked above . Nevertheless it must be admitted that the ---- measures then adopted against the accused have , to very great extent , minimized cattle thefts in the Province .

I can therefore unhesitatingly say that the work done by Mr Kristna Rao is praiseworthy and he deserves the thanks of Government which in my opinion is a more appropriate way of appreciating his services than rewarding him with a medal as recommended by my predecessor

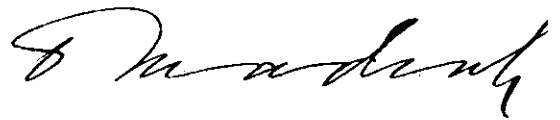
Regarding the difficulties referred to in para 2 above , I have directed that all stations should maintain a register called " The Register of Strayed Cattle " with a view to all information pertaining to the loss of cattle being registered therein . Should there be reasonable -- grounds to believe that the case is one of theft , the Station House Officer will take it up on the file and proceed to investigate it , but when no such grounds -- appear for presuming theft information contained in the register , now prescribed , will obviate all difficulty of proving the loss of cattle if it subsequently turns out to be a case of theft .

Again in the revision of the Gang Rules which I now engaging my attention , provision will be made rendering it incumbent on the Police to enter in the Gang Form

all cattle owned by the gang and to check the same at --
every station through the gang passes . This , I have no
doubt , will tend to prevent to a large extent the --⁵--
occurrence of cattle thefts

The records received with your letter are herewith
returned

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. M. Anderson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "E. M. Anderson".

Mysore Govt., Gen. & Rev. Secretariat.

just Branch

File No. (if any) and its date—

129 185

W

Office Draft.

Progs. of the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja
of Mysore.

FILE No.

Read

No.

Letter No. 540 dated 31

1st August 1902, from the Inspector
General of Police in Mysore, sub-
a memorandum by Mr. L. Krishna
 Rao, Superintendent of Police, Tum-
District, showing the various measures
adopted by him for detecting the
Cases of cattle-lifting that were be-
committed on a large scale in the
Tumkur, ~~Hosur and Hassan~~ ^{and other}
and the results of his investigation
and recommending, as a sort
of encouragement the bestowal of
a gold medal to Mr. L. Krishna
 Rao for the excellent work done
by him in this connection.

2. Correspondence and in-

with letter D. O. letter dated 27
August

✓
o 550 g. 3. 9.
J. 7. 12. 63.

August 1903 from Mr C. Madiah,
Inspector of Police, submitting his
opinion on the measures adopted
by ~~Mr L. Krishna Rao~~ ^{in connection with} the
detection of ^{the} cattle-lifting cases referred
to above, and stating that the
work done by Mr Krishna Rao
is praiseworthy and that he deserves
the thanks of Govt, which, ~~he con-~~
~~siders~~ is a more appropriate way
of appreciating his services than re-
warding him with a medal as
~~recommended~~ recommended by his
predecessor (Mr B.K. Venkata-
vandinagar).

Order thereon. N°

Recorded, with the observation

that Govt agree with Mr Madiah in
considering that Mr L. Krishna Rao's
efforts in connection with the cattle-lifting
cases were praiseworthy.

Drawn as order

~~By G. B.~~
Secretary

For the D.G. of Police in Mysore